



11

CITY OF RIPON



ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

AND

The Chief Public Health Inspector

FOR THE

Year ending 31st December, 1966



Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2018 with funding from
Wellcome Library

<https://archive.org/details/b30036409>

CITY OF RIPON

Mayor during the year 1966

COUNCILLOR N. STEPHENSON

HEALTH COMMITTEE

Chairman:

ALDERMAN W.H. PARNABY, B.E.M.

Deputy Chairman:

COUNCILLOR E.I. JONES

Members:

THE MAYOR (COUNCILLOR N. STEPHENSON) (Ex-Officio)
ALDERMAN N.W. POLLARD
COUNCILLOR W.R. BEAUMONT, J.P.
COUNCILLOR C.E. PENTY
COUNCILLOR O'D THOMAS
COUNCILLOR MRS. S.C. THOMSON

PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF:

Medical Officer of Health:

N.V. HEPPLER, M.D., D.P.H.
(Also W.R.C.C. Divisional
Medical Officer and M.O.H.
Harrogate B., Knaresborough U.D.,
Ripon & Pateley Bridge R.D.,
and Nidderdale R.D.).

Deputy Medical Officer of Health:

MARY POLSON, B.Sc., M.B., Ch.B., D.Obst. R.C.O.G.

Chief Public Health Inspector, Inspector of Meat
and Other Foods

W.L. INGHAM, M.A.P.H.I.

Additional Public Health Inspector:

J.D. ANDREWS, M.A.P.H.I.

Clerical:

Mrs. A.C. HAGUE

CITY OF RIPON

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

for the year ended 31st December, 1966.

Mr. Mayor, Lady and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present the Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health on the work of the Department and the Health of the City for the year 1966.

The only serious outbreak of infectious disease was of Food Poisoning which occurred in members of a local firm who travelled to Scarborough on a day's outing on 6th July and which is reported in detail in the Infectious Diseases Section at the end of this report.

A step forward in the housing of the elderly was made when, on 6th September, the first tenant moved in to the old people's flats in Russell Dixon Square. The 24 units in this accommodation are under the care of a resident warden and have proved most successful in their purpose. Members of other local authorities have shown a great interest in this scheme and have been shown round the flats on a number of occasions.

Housing of tenants from unsatisfactory dwellings has proceeded rather slowly but schemes are now in hand and much more progress is looked for in 1967.

The usual details regarding the County Council health services are included. The Report thus contains a picture of the various services available. Your Public Health Inspector has also contributed a report on his work.

I am indebted to the members of the Council, my brother officers and the staff of the Department for much help and advice.

I have the honour to be,
Mr. Mayor, Lady and Gentlemen,
Your obedient Servant,

N.V. HEPPLE.

Medical Officer of Health.

SECTION A

STATISTICS:

Registrar-General's estimate of population (mid 1966)	11,110
Area (in acres)	1,812
Number of inhabited dwellings (according to the Rate Book)	3,436
Rateable Value (1st April, 1966)	£329,241
Sum represented by a penny rate 1966-67	£1,280

SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA

Ripon is a market town for a large agricultural area. The industries carried on in the City include Paint and Varnish Manufacturing, Concrete Products and Agriculture.

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1966

<u>LIVE BIRTHS:</u>						<u>Total</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
Legitimate						191	94	97
Illegitimate						11	6	5
Total:						<u>202</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>102</u>

Crude birth rate per 1,000 population	18.2
Adjusted birth rate	16.5
Comparability Factor: 0.91.	

<u>STILL BIRTHS.</u>						<u>Total</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
Legitimate						3	3	-
Illegitimate						-	-	-
						<u>3</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>-</u>

Still birth rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births: 14.6

<u>DEATHS</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
	168	75	93

Crude death rate per 1,000 population:	15.1
Comparability Factor: N/A.	

<u>MATERNAL MORTALITY:</u>						<u>Rates per 1,000</u>	
All causes						<u>Deaths</u>	<u>Total births</u>
						0	C

<u>INFANTILE MORTALITY</u>						<u>Total</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
Legitimate						2	1	1
Illegitimate						-	-	-
Total:						<u>2</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>

DEATH RATE OF INFANTS UNDER 1 YEAR OF AGE:

All infants per 1,000 live births	9.9
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate births	10.5
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate births	0.0

NOTES ON VITAL STATISTICS

BIRTHS The birth rate of 16.5, as compared with 18.8 last year is ~~above~~ ^{below} the national rate of 17.7.

DEATHS. The death rate of 15.1 is lower than that for 1965. The rate for England and Wales was 11.7.

The principal causes of death were:-

Vascular lesions of the central nervous system	27
Cancer and other new growth	35
Other heart and circulatory diseases	19
Coronary disease and angina	33
Pneumonia and bronchitis	25
All accidents	3

These causes account for more than seven-eighths of the total deaths.

NATURAL INCREASE OF POPULATION: The number of live births exceeded the number of deaths by 34.

INFANTILE MORTALITY

2 children died under one year of age during the year. This gives an infantile mortality rate of 9.9 per 1,000 live births, compared with 13.2 for 1965.

The following Table gives the distribution of the deaths by age and sex:

TABLE I

Age		Male	Female
Days	0 - 1	-	-
	- 7	-	1
	-14	-	-
	-31	-	-
Months	- 6	1	-
	-12	-	-
TOTAL UNDER 1 YEAR		1	1

The causes of death were:-

Broncho-pneumonia	1
Prematurity	1

RECORD OF VITAL STATISTICS FOR PAST 47 YEARS

TABLE II

Year	Population	No. of Births	Birth Rate ‰	Infant Mort. Rate	Mat'l Mort. Rate	Still-birth Rate	No. of Deaths	Death Rate ‰
1918	9,277	190	20.48	131.57			171	20.66
1919	8,847	167	18.76	149.00			145	17.07
1920	8,831	205	23.21	107.00			111	13.70
1921	8,310	205	22.26	13.41			97	11.67
1922		154	18.52	51.90			115	13.83
1923	8,312	144	17.45	20.83			98	11.88
1924	8,208	144	17.54	76.40			108	13.15
1925	8,131	142	17.46	63.38			111	12.42
1926	8,145	142	17.43	21.12			97	11.90
1927	8,359	133	17.34	68.96				15.43
1928	8,445	133	15.75	45.11			97	10.30
1929	8,407	115	13.67	86.95			121	15.58
1930	8,407	127	15.10	78.74			102	15.58
1931	8,495	133	15.60	60.10	13.70	34.93	123	14.47
1932	8,418	143	15.60	20.90	6.05	38.22	128	15.20
1933	8,453	119	14.07	75.63	7.30	58.40	134	15.85
1934	8,438	130	15.40	23.07	0.00	51.09	144	11.38
1935	8,452	137	16.10	43.79	6.85	61.64	102	10.13
1936	8,433	124	14.70	56.45	7.75	18.76	131	13.04
1937	8,542	136	15.90	58.80	0.00	55.50	137	13.47
1938	8,474	140	16.52	57.14	6.99	20.98	123	12.18
1939	9,094	136	16.11	36.76	0.00	48.95	135	12.46
1940	9,914	161	16.24	54.54	0.00	48.48	141	13.79
1941	9,877	186	18.23	66.66	5.23	26.17	123	12.06
1942	9,662	176	18.21	28.40	5.46	38.25	113	11.69
1943	9,368	174	18.57	40.23	0.00	43.95	129	13.77
1944	8,994	206	22.90	29.12	0.00	32.86	122	13.56
1945	8,879	172	19.37	58.14	0.00	22.71	123	13.85
1946	9,177	193	21.00	36.00	10.05	31.08	112	12.20
1947	9,228	184	19.94	38.04	5.43	27.17	130	14.09
1948	9,669	168	17.40	17.6	0.00	11.76	113	11.70
1949	9,652	145	15.12	41.31	0.00	33.33	129	11.89
1950	9,586	164	18.32	36.58	0.00	29.58	137	12.68
1951	9,677	165	18.07	36.36	0.00	23.66	139	12.64
1952	9,782	165	18.96	18.18	0.00	6.62	118	10.61
1953	9,864	194	20.85	41.23	0.00	25.12	152	13.32
1954	10,040	182	17.58	10.98	0.00	16.21	156	13.36
1955	10,030	151	14.60	33.11	0.00	32.05	133	11.40
1956	10,050	185	17.85	10.81	0.00	31.41	172	14.88
1957	10,100	181	17.38	27.62	0.00	21.62	138	12.02
1958	10,130	180	17.13	22.22	0.00	10.99	160	12.95
1959	10,200	197	18.73	20.30	0.00	5.05	137	9.94
1960	10,290	223	21.02	26.90	0.00	13.23	138	10.32
1961	10,430	197	18.20	45.68	0.00	10.05	160	11.90
1962	10,540	200	18.40	40.00	0.00	19.35	160	11.99
1963	10,680	210	17.54	29.12	0.00	19.05	173	12.63
1964	10,760	212	17.60	14.40	0.00	18.87	149	11.5
1965	11,010	234	18.80	13.20	0.00	29.9	157	10.6
1966	11,110	205	16.5	9.9	0.00	14.6	168	12.4

* Crude Birth and Death Rates from 1918-33 and from 1940-48 inclusive.
Adjusted Birth and Death Rates 1934-39 inclusive and 1949-56.

MATERNAL MORTALITY. There has been no maternal death in the City for 9 years.

CAUSES OF DEATH - REGISTRAR-GENERAL'S RETURN

CAUSES OF DEATH	TOTAL all ages		Under 4 wks				4 wks & under 1 year				1-		5-		15-		25-		35-		45-		55-		65-		75 and over			
			M		F		M		F		M		F		M		F		M		F		M		F		M		F	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		
1. Tuberculosis, respiratory	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	
10. Malignant neoplasm, stomach	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	
11. Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
12. Malignant neoplasm, breast ..	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
13. Malignant neoplasm, uterus ..	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
14. Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	13	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
15. Leukaemia, aleukaemia	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
16. Diabetes	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
17. Vascular lesions of nervous system	14	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
18. Coronary disease, angina	16	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
20. Other heart disease	5	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
21. Other circulatory disease	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
23. Pneumonia	4	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
24. Bronchitis	10	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
25. Other diseases of respiratory system	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
26. Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
32. Other defined and ill-defined diseases	4	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
33. Motor vehicle accidents	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
34. All other accidents	1	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
35. Suicide	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
TOTAL ALL CAUSES	75	93	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR
THE AREA

PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS OF THE AUTHORITY

The Medical Officer of Health serves the Borough of Harrogate, the Urban District of Knaresborough, Ripon & Pateley Bridge Rural District and Nidderdale Rural District in a similar capacity. He is also the Divisional Medical Officer for the West Riding County Council for the whole of this area, and is responsible for the day to day administration of the County Health services.

The Deputy Medical Officer of Health is also a Senior Assistant County Medical Officer.

The Public Health Inspectors do the meat inspection at the Ripon slaughterhouse and are also responsible for refuse collection and disposal in the City.

HEALTH SERVICES PROVIDED BY THE CORPORATION

MORTUARY

The present accommodation continues to be inadequate in some respects.

31 bodies were admitted during the year. The average length of stay was $3\frac{1}{2}$ days.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948. SECTION 47.

No action was taken during the year under this legislation, which provides for the removal to care of old or sick people in need of care and attention.

HEALTH SERVICES PROVIDED BY THE COUNTY COUNCIL
REPORT OF DIVISIONAL MEDICAL OFFICER FOR 1966
DIVISION NO. 7.

C O N T E N T S

1. General
2. Divisional Staff
3. School Health Service
4. Speech Therapy
5. Cardiac Clinic
6. Child Guidance Clinic
7. Care of Mothers and Young Children
8. Paediatric Clinic
9. Midwifery
10. Health Visiting
11. Home Nursing
12. Vaccination and Immunisation
13. B.C.G. Vaccination
14. Mental Health
15. Home Help Service
16. Prevention of Illness, Care and After-Care
17. Chiropody
18. Registration of Nursing Homes
19. Registration of Old People's Homes
20. Children Neglected or Ill-treated
21. Medical Examination of Staff, etc.
22. Health Education

1. GENERAL

The estimated populations of the areas are as follows:-

HARROGATE BOROUGH	60,090
RIPON CITY	11,110
KNARESBOROUGH URBAN DISTRICT .	10,250
NIDDERDALE RURAL DISTRICT ..	16,990
RIPON & PATELEY BRIDGE RURAL DISTRICT	<u>13,670</u>
	<u>112,110</u>

The Division in its western part consists of the upland country lying to the south west of the River Ure and containing the upper part of Nidderdale. The eastern part is flat country in the plain of York bounded on the north east by the Rivers Ure and Ouse and containing the lower part of the River Nidd.

Harrogate stands in rolling country to the south and west of the Nidd. It has been known as a Spa for a long period and is now a busy conference and holiday centre which provides pleasant residential surroundings. It is becoming increasingly an administrative centre for large organisations.

The City of Ripon is an ancient market town in the valley of the Ure. It is the centre for a large rural area around, and manufactures paint and concrete products.

Knareborough is an attractive holiday centre situated on the Nidd in that part of its course where it flows in a limestone gorge of considerable beauty. It is also a market town and shopping centre for a large and populous rural area and has a large weekly market.

Ripon & Pateley Bridge Rural District and Nidderdale Rural District are both large agricultural areas with numerous villages. The former contains the small town of Pateley Bridge in the valley of the Nidd which is the administrative centre of the district.

2. DIVISIONAL STAFF

MEDICAL OFFICERS:

- N.V. Hepple, M.D., B.S., B.Hy., D.P.H., Divisional Medical Officer.
- Mary Polson, B.Sc., M.B., Ch.B., D.Obst., R.C.O.G., Senior Assistant County Medical Officer.
- Isobel B. Alexander, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., Senior Assistant County Medical Officer.
- P.A.G.M. Ashmore, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., Assistant County Medical Officer.
- A.W.I. Hall, M.B., B.Chir. Assistant County Medical Officer.
- + L.J. Prosser, M.B., Ch.B., D.C.H., Paediatrician.
- + P.A.I. MacLeod, M.B., Ch.B., F.R.F.P.S., Orthopaedic Surgeon.
- + Rosemary Hawe, M.B., Ch.B., B.A.O., D.O., Ophthalmologist.
- + W.S. Suffern, M.D., M.R.C.P., Cardiologist.
- + Elizabeth Gore, M.D., D.P.M., Psychiatrist, Child Guidance Clinic.
-
- | | | |
|---------------------------------------|---|----------------|
| Anastasia Holroyd, M.A., M.B., B.S. |) | Clinic doctors |
| Katherine H. Odling-Smee, M.B., Ch.B. |) | working on a |
| Marjorie Parsons, M.B., Ch.B. |) | sessional |
| Isobel Critchley, M.B., Ch.B. |) | basis |

SPEECH THERAPIST 1

CHILD GUIDANCE STAFF (Part-time)

County Psychologist	1
Psychiatric Social Worker	1
Social Worker	1
Remedial Teacher	1
Clerical	1

MENTAL HEALTH SERVICE

Senior Mental Welfare Officer	1
Mental Welfare Officers	3
Harrogate Training Centre	8
Harrogate Hostel	2

+Part-time from
Regional Hospital
Board.

DENTAL OFFICERS

Mr. K. Cowell, L.D.S.
Mr. M. Hattan, L.D.S.,
Mr. G.A. Thompson, L.D.S. (Part-time, Orthodontic Consultant).
Mr. R.F. Grainger, L.D.S. (Part-time)
Mr. M. Hollings, L.D.S. (Part-time)
Mr. P.W. Thornton, L.D.S.

NURSING STAFF

Divisional Nursing Officer	1
Health Visitors who are also school nurses	17
Health Visitor (part-time)	1
Health Visitors employed on Hospital Liaison Duties	1
Tuberculosis Health Visitor	1
Assistant Health Visitors	2
Assistant Health Visitors (part-time)	4
Home Nurses	11
Home Nurses (part-time)	2
Assistant Home Nurse	1
Home Nurse Midwives	11
Midwives	4

ADMINISTRATIVE

Chief Clerks (1 Harrogate Area, 1 Ripon Area)	2
Clerical	17

SALE OF FOOD ASSISTANTS

Part-time	2
-----------	---

DENTAL ASSISTANTS

Full-time	4
Part-time	3

ALBANY AVENUE DAY NURSERY

Nursing Staff	6
Domestic Staff	3

HOME HELPS

Working whole-time	6
Working part-time	191

DOMESTIC STAFF, ETC.

Cleaners (part-time)	10
Gardener (part-time)	1
Cook, Harrogate Training Centre	1
Maids, Harrogate Training Centre	2
Escorts, Harrogate Training Centre	3
Caretaker, Harrogate Training Centre	1

3. SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE.

The number of routine school medical inspections' was maintained in 1966. About the same proportion of defects was found in 1965. Of these defects, there was an increase in those children requiring treatment for defective vision. Children requiring this form of treatment form about 42% of the total defects.

TABLE A.

Age Groups born	No. of pupils who have received a full medical examination	PHYSICAL CONDITION OF PUPILS INSPECTED		No. of Pupils found not to warrant a Medical examination	Pupils found to require treatment (excluding dental diseases and infestation with vermin)		
		Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory		For defective vision (excl. squint)	For any other condition recorded at Part II	Total Individual Pupils
(1)	(2)	No. (3)	No. (4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1962 and later	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1961	676	676	-	-	64	216	191
1960	565	565	-	-	46	117	155
1959	332	332	-	-	25	48	69
1958	492	492	-	-	35	50	82
1957	379	379	-	-	34	50	81
1956	338	338	-	-	24	32	52
1955	53	53	-	-	4	10	14
1954	33	33	-	-	1	4	5
1953	68	68	-	-	13	5	16
1952	126	126	-	-	6	8	13
1951 and earlier	902	902	-	-	140	80	198
TOTAL	3,964	3,964	-	-	392	578	876

C. OTHER INSPECTIONS

Number of Special Inspections	..	..	199
Number of re-inspections	..	..	<u>677</u>
TOTAL			<u>876</u>

D. INFESTATION WITH VERMIN

(a)	Total number of individual examinations of pupils in schools by School Nurses or other authorised persons	14,583
(b)	Total number of individual pupils found to be infested	184
(c)	Number of individual pupils in respect of whom cleansing notices were issued (Section 54(2), Education Act, 1944)	Nil
(d)	Number of individual pupils in respect of whom cleansing orders were issued (Section 54(3), Education Act, 1944).	Nil.

There has been a decrease in the percentage of children found to have dirty heads - 1.2% compared with 1.7% in 1965.

E. PERIODIC AND SPECIAL INSPECTIONS.

DEFECT CODE NO.	LEFECT OR DISEASE	ENTRANTS		LEAVERS		OTHERS		TOTAL		SPECIAL INSPECTIONS	
		(T)	(O)	(T)	(O)	(T)	(O)	(T)	(O)	(T)	(O)
4.	Skin	31	28	21	13	40	45	92	86	5	10
5.	Eyes										
	(a) Vision	64	74	140	119	188	139	392	332	76	50
	(b) Squint	20	1	7	5	17	22	44	28	5	5
	(c) Other	7	8	6	4	10	17	23	29	-	7
6.	Ears										
	(a) Hearing	11	83	2	13	25	43	38	139	8	16
	(b) Otitis										
	Media	8	14	1	4	9	15	18	33	1	-
	(c) Other	1	2	2	4	5	10	8	16	-	2
7.	Nose and Throat	26	53	11	15	26	95	63	163	2	5
8.	Speech . . .	14	28	2	4	4	16	20	48	14	7
9.	Lymphatic Glands ..	1	23	-	-	2	25	3	48	3	11
10.	Heart	7	19	1	10	6	35	14	64	1	6
11.	Lungs	14	19	5	10	20	24	39	53	1	5
12.	Developmental:										
	(a) Hernia .	2	9	1	5	3	16	6	30	-	-
	(t) Other ..	16	17	4	8	17	39	37	64	7	12
13.	Orthopaedic										
	(a) Posture	1	4	1	7	2	6	4	17	-	1
	(b) Feet ..	30	44	4	16	46	86	80	146	16	18
	(c) Other ..	4	12	4	13	17	10	25	35	5	2
14.	Nervous System-										
	(a) Epilepsy	1	6	1	4	1	7	3	17	2	3
	(b) Other ..	5	26	1	4	15	27	21	57	3	12
15.	Psychological:										
	(a) Development	2	9	-	5	6	22	8	36	15	10
	(b) Stability	3	27	1	7	6	43	10	77	3	10
16.	Abdomen	-	-	-	-	4	5	4	5	-	1
17.	Other	12	23	5	3	43	15	60	41	7	4

(T) Treatment.

(O) Observation.

GROUP 1

EYE DISEASES, DEFECTIVE VISION AND SQUINT

	NUMBER OF CASES KNOWN TO HAVE BEEN DEALT WITH
External and other, excluding errors of refraction and squint	13
Errors of refraction (incl. squint)	688
TOTAL	<u>701</u>
Number of Pupils for whom spectacles were prescribed	412

GROUP 2

DISEASES AND DEFECTS OF EAR, NOSE AND THROAT

	NUMBER OF CASES KNOWN TO HAVE BEEN DEALT WITH
Received operative treatment -	
(a) for diseases of the ear	10
(b) for adenoids and chronic tonsillitis	128
(c) for other nose and throat conditions	28
Received other forms of treatment	<u>34</u>
TOTAL	<u>200</u>

Total number of pupils in schools who are known to have been provided with hearing aids:-

(a) in 1966	2
(b) in previous years	10

GROUP 3

ORTHOPAEDIC AND POSTURAL DEFECTS.

Number of pupils known to have been treated at clinics or out-patient departments ..	6
Pupils treated at school for postural defects	-

GROUP 4.

DISEASES OF THE SKIN (excluding uncleanliness)

	NUMBER OF CASES TREATED OR UNDER TREATMENT DURING THE YEAR BY THE AUTHORITY
Ringworm - i. Scalp	-
ii. Body	-
Scabies	-
Impetigo	-
Other skin diseases	-

GROUP 5.

CHILD GUIDANCE TREATMENT

Number of pupils treated at Child Guidance Clinics under arrangements made by the Authority ..	24
--	----

GROUP 6.

SPEECH THERAPY

Number of pupils treated by Speech Therapists under arrangements made by the Authority	107
--	-----

GROUP 7.

OTHER TREATMENT GIVEN.

		NUMBER OF CASES TREATED OR UNDER TREATMENT DURING THE YEAR BY THE AUTHORITY
(a)	Number of cases of miscellaneous minor ailments treated by the Authority ..	6
(b)	Pupils who received convalescent treatment under School Health Service arrange- ments	-
(c)	Pupils who received B.C.G. Vaccination ..	880
(d)	Ultra Violet Ray Treatment	-
(e)	Cardiac Clinic ..	6
(f)	Verminous heads ..	723

HANDICAPPED PUPILS

These are children who, by reason of physical or mental disability, need special educational treatment in ordinary or special schools.

240 children were on the register at the end of the year and the following table gives details:-

	In ordinary school	in Special School	Not attending school	Home tuition
Blind	1	1	-	-
Partially sighted	5	3	-	-
Deaf	-	9	-	-
Partially deaf	8	4	-	-
Educationally subnormal	103	39	1	-
Epileptic ..	-	-	-	-
Maladjusted ..	16	13	-	-
Physically handicapped	15	9	2	1
Delicate ..	1	-	-	-
Double ..				
defect	7+	1+	1+	
TOTAL	156	79	4	1

- + 6 E.S.N./Physically handicapped
- 2 E.S.N./Maladjusted
- 1 Maladjusted/Physically handicapped.

AUDIOMETRY

During 1966 routine testing of 6/7 year olds was continued. Health Visitors who had received special training in the use of the pure-tone audiometer visited schools in the Division.

Of 992 school children tested in this group, 61 were referred for further investigation. Health Visitors are also trained in the methods of testing the hearing of the pre-school child, particularly those with a history indicating a special risk.

4. SPEECH THERAPY.

The Speech Therapist attends at Dragon Parade and Ripon Clinics. 65 new cases were treated during the year, and the treatment of 42 others was continued.

17 visits were paid to schools and 26 domiciliary visits were made.

Cases treated.

Stammerers	19
Defects of articulation:	
(a) Dyslalia	55
(b) Sigmatism	12
(c) Rhinolalia, due to	
(i) Cleft Palate ..	-
(ii) Nasal obstruction	-
Aphasia	-
Defective speech due to:	
(i) Educational sub-normality	6
(ii) Deafness	3
Retarded speech development . .	11
Dysphonia	1
TOTAL	<u>107</u>

Cases discharged:-

Discharged during year	63
Speech normal	52
" improved	7
Unsuitable for treatment	-
Non-cooperative	-
Left school	2
Left district	2

5. CARDIAC CLINIC.

During 1966, 19 new cases were seen at the Cardiac Clinic. These included 2 cases from Wetherby Division, 1 case from Horsforth and 2 cases from the North Riding of Yorkshire.

A total of 34 Clinic sessions were held during the year, and 170 children made 219 attendances. No special sessions were held for Mr. Wooler during the year, as children in need of further investigation, etc., were referred direct to him at Leeds Infirmary.

Twelve children attended Leeds Infirmary for investigation, or were awaiting operations during the year.

Five children underwent surgery in Leeds; two for closure of atrial septal defects; three for ligation of patent ductus arteriosus. Five other children attended Leeds for follow-up after previous operations.

CHILD GUIDANCE CLINIC

During the year 104 new cases were seen. 75 boys and 29 girls.
71 of these were referred from Division 7, as follows:-

Divisional Medical Officer	27
General Practitioners	15
Head-teachers	14
Parents	3
Children's Officer	2
Children's Homes	4
Probation Officer	2
Youth Employment Officer	1
Others	3
	<u>71</u>

Now that the clinic is functioning at Tadcaster we are not seeing cases from the Wetherby area. However, our waiting list remains long, but we have endeavoured to see urgent cases quickly, and the psychiatric social workers have at times interviewed the parents at short notice, when there has been a crisis.

We continue to find it most helpful to have such close contact with the Health Visitors in the clinic, and also with other social agencies in the area. Also we continue to have discussions of the problems presented by children attending the clinic, with Probation Officers, Child Care Officers, General Practitioners, Youth Employment Officers, Mental Welfare Officers, Head Teachers, etc.

7. CARE OF MOTHERS AND YOUNG CHILDREN

(a) BIRTHS

RETURN OF BIRTHS NOTIFIED IN THE DIVISIONAL AREA
DURING THE YEAR.

DETAILS	BIRTHS				TOTAL
	Domiciliary		Institutional		
	Live	Still	Live	Still	
(a) Primary notifications	205	-	1,830	22	2,057
(b) <u>Add</u> Inward Transfers	-	-	229	1	230
(c) Total Notifications received	205	-	2,059	23	2,287
(d) <u>Deduct</u> Outward Transfers	-	-	631	9	640
(e) Total adjusted births	205	-	1,428	14	1,647
ANALYSIS OF INSTITUTIONAL BIRTHS					
Born in					
(a) Hospitals			1,361	14	
(b) Maternity Homes			-	-	
(c) Nursing Homes			67	-	
TOTAL			1,428	14	

The proportion of births taking place at home in 1966 is 3% less than those for 1965. It was pleasing to note that again, this year, none of the babies was stillborn.

<u>YEAR</u>	<u>INSTITUTIONAL CONFINEMENT</u>	<u>DOMICILIARY CONFINEMENT</u>
1951	78%	22%
1952	79%	21%
1953	79%	21%
1954	82%	18%
1955	82%	18%
1956	81%	19%
1957	83%	17%
1958	83%	17%
1959	82%	18%
1960	82%	18%
1961	80%	20%
1962	81%	19%
1963	84%	16%
1964	85%	15%
1965	85%	15%
1966	88%	12%

The Department investigates all applications for maternity beds on social grounds for the units at Harrogate, Ripon and York.

(b) ANTE-NATAL CLINICS.

Two sessions per week are held at Dragon Parade Clinic. Most family doctors undertake ante-natal care of their own patients, and the maternity hospitals also run sessions. The health department clinics are very useful in that they are able to put the expectant mother in touch with the local services which will be of use to her.

One district nurse/midwife attended an ante-natal clinic held periodically by a general practitioner in his own premises during the year.

(c) RELAXATION AND MOTHERCRAFT CLASSES.

These are held regularly for expectant mothers at 2, Dragon Parade, Harrogate, Fysche Hall, Knaresborough, Alma House, Ripon, The Church Hall, Upper Poppleton, and Skipton Road Clinic, Harrogate. 84 expectant mothers made 698 attendances at the Harrogate Clinic; 54 mothers made 322 attendances at the Knaresborough Clinic; 28 mothers made 155 attendances at Ripon Clinic and 94 mothers made 677 attendances at the Skipton Road Clinic, Harrogate.

ANTE-NATAL AND POST-NATAL CLINICS

Name and Address of Ante-Natal/Post-natal Clinic (whether held at Infant Welfare Centre or other premises).	No. of separate sessions held during Year				No. of women in attendance (incl. those seen at combined infant welfare and ante-natal sessions)		Total no. of attendances (including those seen at combined infant welfare and ante-natal sessions)		
	Local Health Authority Medical Officers	Midwives (excl. mothercraft and relaxation)	General Practitioners employed on sessional basis	Hospital Med. Staff	Total	A/N	P/N	A/N	P/N
2, Dragon Parade, HARROGATE.	40	-	-	-	40	39	-	81	-
" " " "	-	51	-	-	51	123	-	464	-
Iles Lane, KNARESBOROUGH (commenced 6.1.66).	-	52	-	-	52	56	-	270	-
PATELEY BRIDGE @	-	-	24	-	24	-	-	-	-
SUMMERBRIDGE @	-	-	12	-	12	-	-	-	-

@ Combined with Infant Welfare Clinic. No attendances during 1966.

In addition to these, the Mobile Clinic provides infant welfare centre services in the rural parts of the area, as follows:-

ALDFIELD	Tuesday	Monthly
BIRSTWITH	Monday	"
BISHOP MONKTON	Friday	"
BISHOP THORNTON	Monday	"
BURNT YATES	Monday	"
+ BURTON LEONARD	Friday	Fortnightly
+ CATTAL	Wednesday	Monthly
DACRE	Monday	"
DARLEY	Monday	Fortnightly
+ FOLLIFOOT	Friday	Monthly
GALPHAY	Tuesday	Monthly
+ GRAFTON	Wednesday	"
GRANTLEY	Tuesday	"
+ GREEN HAMMERTON	Wednesday	"
GREWELTHORPE	Tuesday	"
+ GREAT OUSEBURN	Wednesday	"
+ HAMPSTHWAITE	Friday	Fortnightly
HEYSHAW LANE END	Monday	Monthly
+ HUNSINGORE	Wednesday	Monthly
KILLINGHALL	Friday	Fortnightly
KIRKBY MALZEARD	Tuesday	Monthly
+ KIRK HAMMERTON	Wednesday	"
+ LITTLE OUSEBURN	Wednesday	"
LOFTHOUSE	Monday	"
MARKINGTON	Monday	"
MICKLEY	Tuesday	"
+ MOOR MONKTON	Wednesday	"
NORTH LEYS	Tuesday	"
NORTH STAINLEY	Tuesday	"
+ NUN MONKTON	Wednesday	"
RAMSGILL	Monday	"
+ RUFFORTH	Wednesday	"
SAWLEY	Tuesday	"
+ SCOTTON	Friday	"
SHAW MILLS	Monday	"
+ SKELTON	Tuesday	"
STUDLEY	Tuesday	"
WINKSLEY	Tuesday	"

+ Welfare Foods are not sold at these sessions.

INFANT WELFARE CENTRES

INFANT WELFARE CENTRES														
Name and Address of Centre	Number of infant welfare sessions held during year by				Total	No. of children who attended for the first time during the year and who were born in 1966/1965			no. of children who attended during the year	no. of attendances during the year made by children who were born in			Total attendances during the year	No. of children referred elsewhere
	Local Health Authority Medical Officers	Health Visitors only	General Practitioners employed on sessional basis	Hospital Medical Staff		1966	1965	1961/1964		1966	1965	1961/1964		
Central Clinic, Dragon Parade, HARROGATE.	82	19	-	-	101	207	125	114	446	1263	760	329	2352	-
St. John Ambulance H.Q. STARBECK.	52	-	-	-	52	163	134	81	378	1611	1295	201	3107	-
Skipton Road, HARROGATE.	-	-	48	-	48	219	244	145	608	2465	2334	398	5197	-
Penny Pot Lane, HARROGATE. (Army premises)	-	26	-	-	26	11	21	8	40	51	191	43	285	-
St. Mark's Parochial Hall, HARROGATE.	-	-	24	-	24	57	56	49	162	348	428	213	989	1
Pannal Memorial Hall, PANNAL, Harrogate.	-	-	12	-	12	10	14	13	51	62	75	39	174	-
Methodist Bldgs., College Rd, HARROGATE	24	-	-	-	24	51	46	20	117	406	428	61	895	-
Fysche Hall, Iles Lane, KNARESBOROUGH	100	-	-	-	100	172	217	222	611	1400	1284	881	3565	-
Methodist Sunday Sch. BOROUGHBRIDGE.	51	-	-	-	51	30	20	33	83	200	285	264	749	-
Village Hall, WHIXLEY.	24	-	-	-	24	14	16	19	49	97	92	115	304	-
Church Hall, UPPER POPPLETON.	26	-	-	-	26	64	63	16	143	460	462	92	1014	-
Alma House, RYTON	92	2	2	-	96	195	120	30	345	1726	1915	207	3848	-
PATELEY BRIDGE.	-	-	23	-	23	10	43	56	109	102	240	226	568	-
SUMMERBRIDGE.	-	-	12	-	12	13	21	13	47	63	81	59	203	-
MOBILE CLINIC.	202	-	233	-	435	158	181	201	540	733	923	811	2467	-
TOTALS	653	47	354	-	1054	1374	1321	1020	3715	733	923	811	2467	-

No. of children on "At Risk" Register - 117

No. of children on "At Risk" Register - 1054

(e) DISTRIBUTION OF WELFARE FOODS

The provision of baby foods and food supplements to expectant mothers constitutes an important part of the health services.

The arrangements in the Division are detailed below:-

HARROGATE.

Divisional Health Office, Harrogate.	Monday to Friday 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.	W.R.C.C. Staff.
---	--------------------------------------	-----------------

Central Clinic, 2, Dragon Parade, Harrogate.	Monday & Thursday 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.	W.R.C.C. Staff.
--	---------------------------------------	-----------------

Starbeck Clinic, St. John Amb. H.Q., Starbeck, Harrogate.	Wednesday 2.30 p.m. to 4.30 p.m.	W.R.C.C. Staff.
---	--	-----------------

Skipton Road Clinic, 217A, Skipton Road, Harrogate.	Tuesday 10 a.m. to 12 noon and 2.30 p.m. to 4.30 p.m.	W.R.C.C. Staff
---	--	----------------

Penny Pot Lane, Harrogate. (Army Premises)	Alternate Thursdays. 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.	W.R.C.C. Staff.
--	---	-----------------

St. Mark's Parochial Hall, Leeds Road, Harrogate.	Alternate Mondays 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.	Vol. Worker and W.R.C.C. Staff.
---	---------------------------------------	------------------------------------

Pannal Institute, Harrogate.	Last Thursday in month, 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.	Vol. Worker and W.R.C.C. Staff.
---------------------------------	--	------------------------------------

Methodist Buildings, College Road, Harlow Hill, Harrogate.	Alternate Mondays. 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.	Vol. Worker and W.R.C.C. Staff.
---	---	------------------------------------

RIPON.

Divisional Health Office, Ripon.	Monday to Friday 9 a.m. to 12.45 p.m. 1.45 p.m. to 5.20 p.m.	W.R.C.C. Staff.
-------------------------------------	--	-----------------

Ripon Child Welfare Centre, Alma House, Ripon.	Monday 10 a.m. to 12 noon.	W.R.C.C. Staff.
--	-------------------------------	-----------------

OUTSIDE CLINICS.

Knaresborough Clinic.	Tuesday 10 a.m. to 12 noon. 1 p.m. to 4 p.m.	W.R.C.C. Staff.
Boroughbridge Clinic	Friday. 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.	Vol. Worker and W.R.C.C. Staff.
Whixley Clinic	1st and 3rd Thurs. in month. 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.	W.R.C.C. Staff.
Upper Poppleton Clinic	Alternate Wed. 2.30 to 4.30 p.m.	Vol. Worker. W.R.C.C. Staff.

OUTSIDE DISTRIBUTION POINTS.

Birstwith	Post Office hours.	Vol. Worker.
Bishop Monkton	" " "	Vol. Worker.
Burnt Yates	Anytime	Vol. Worker.
Burton Leonard	Alt. Wednesdays. 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.	Vol. Worker.
Darley	By arrangement	W.R.C.C. Staff.
Follifoot Post Office	Post Office hours.	Vol. Worker.
Great Ouseburn	Thursday - 3.30 p.m. and evening.	Vol. Worker.
Killinghall, Methodist Church	Alt. Fridays. 9.15 a.m. to 10.40 a.m.	W.R.C.C. Staff
Kirkby Malzeard	Post Office hours	Vol. Worker.
Kirk Hammerton	Anytime	Vol. Worker.
Pateley Bridge	Shop hours	Vol. Worker.

(f) ROUTINE TESTS ON YOUNG CHILDREN

One type of mental defect is due to a metabolic disturbance which produces damage to the brain in early life. It is detectable by a simple test on the urine of young babies which is now done as a routine by the health visitors for the babies in their care.

1,570 children were tested: all were negative.

The health visitors and midwives also test young infants for congenital dislocation of the hip by the Ortolani test.

(g) DENTAL CARE

The arrangements for dental treatment of expectant mothers and nursing mothers continue as before.

(h) CARE OF UNMARRIED MOTHERS AND THEIR CHILDREN

The unmarried girl who is having a baby is often desperately in need of expert help and advice. She needs to make arrangements for the confinement, and for her own rehabilitation and the care of her child afterwards.

Valuable work in this field is done by the Social Workers of the Ripon Diocesan Moral Welfare Association who work in close co-operation with the general practitioners, the health visitors, and the health department.

The County Council makes grants in approved cases towards the cost of institutional care before the confinement.

132 cases were dealt with by the department during the year. Of these, 52 were between the ages of 15 and 19, 37 between the ages 20 to 24, 23 between the ages 25 to 29 and 20 between the ages of 30 and 39.

(i) CARE OF PREMATURE INFANTS

These small babies need special care to avoid injury from chilling. 3 special portable incubators and equipment are provided, based at Harrogate and Ripon. These incubators are electrically heated either by mains electricity or a 12 volt car battery. All ambulances in the area have been fitted with special plugs for this purpose. The Sorrento cots are still available.

(j) ALBANY AVENUE DAY NURSERY

This nursery is open from 8.30 a.m. to 4.30 p.m. from Monday to Friday. It accommodates the young children of mothers who are obliged to maintain themselves and their families by going out to work. The health of these children is supervised by the medical staff of the Department.

(k) INSPECTION OF CHILDREN AT RESIDENTIAL NURSERIES AND COUNTY CHILDREN'S HOMES.

Medical inspections were carried out at the residential nurseries and County children's homes by the medical staff of the department. In addition, all children were examined on admission and discharge and any medical problems dealt with.

8. PAEDIATRIC CLINICS

In Harrogate children are seen by the paediatrician at the hospital.

NOCTURNAL ENURESIS

I am indebted to Dr. Hall for the following report:-

"Treatment with the Alarm Buzzer was started in 25 cases of nocturnal enuresis during 1966.

Thirteen cases were successful, five had fair improvement and seven had poor or no improvement.

Causes of failure included - 1 child, aged 5 years who was too young and immature, 2 children who were too frightened or tense to accept the buzzer, and 2 children were in poor homes where the buzzer was probably not used effectively.

One child has been given Tryptozol by the general practitioner before the use of the buzzer. The parent felt that Tryptozol was more successful and preferred to return to it. This case was a boy aged 13, at the Grammar School, and he was a very tense and 'highly strung' person.

Cases on the waiting list have increased to 55 but some of these children are too young for the buzzer".

In the Ripon area 9 cases were treated during 1966. None were still under treatment at the end of the year. 3 cases showed successful results. 1 case showed partial improvement. 1 case showed no improvement and 2 children were afraid of the buzzer. The buzzers in these cases were withdrawn.

9. MIDWIFERY

During 1966, W.R.C.C. domiciliary midwives attended 201 home confinements while 1,829 cases were delivered in institutions. 170 of the latter were sent home at forty-eight hours, 216 cases after forty-eight hours but up to and including the fifth day and 347 cases after the fifth day but before the tenth day.

Four whole-time midwives and eleven home nurse/midwives were working in the area at the end of the year.

Midwives in private practice delivered 62 babies in institutions.

The practice of allowing women to go home 24 or 48 hours after having their babies in hospital is increasing and the closest possible liaison is maintained between the staff of the hospital maternity departments and the local health authority in order that the mother may be under continuous care.

The Obstetric Flying Squad was called out on 5 occasions during the year.

EMPLOYMENT OF MIDWIVES	NO. OF DELIVERIES ATTENDED BY MIDWIVES IN THE AREA DURING THE YEAR					TOTALS	Cases in Institutions
	DOMICILIARY CASES						
	Doctor not present at time of delivery of child	Doctor not present at time of delivery of child	Doctor present at time of delivery of child (either booked doctor or another).	Doctor booked not present at time of delivery of child			
(a) Midwives employed by the Authority	-	-	33	168	201	-	-
(b) Midwives employed by vol. organi- sations (incl. hospitals not transferred to the Minister under the Nat. Health Service Act).	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(c) Midwives employed by Hospital Management Committees or Boards of Governors under the National Health Service Act.	-	-	-	-	-	1,767	-
(d) Midwives in Private Practice (incl. midwives employed in nursing homes)	-	-	-	-	-	-	62
TOTALS	-	-	33	168	201	-	1,829

14 medical aid notices were issued by midwives during the year, all in respect of domiciliary cases. The following summary gives the conditions for which medical aid was sought.

MEDICAL AID NOTICES.

	Number issued because of complications arising in/during			
	Pregnancy	Labour	Lying-in	The Child
(a) Domiciliary cases:				
(1) Where the Medical Practitioner had arranged to provide the patient with maternity medical services under the National Health Service Act	3	3	7	1
(ii) Others	-	-	-	-
(b) Cases in Private Nursing Homes:				
(1) Where the Medical Practitioner had arranged to provide the patient with maternity medical services under the National Health Service Act	-	-	-	-
(ii) Others	-	-	-	-
(c) Cases in Institutions	-	-	-	-
TOTALS	3	3	7	1

Trilene alone was given to 53 patients and to a further 90 patients in conjunction with Pethidine.

Pethidine alone was given to 29 cases.

10. HEALTH VISITING.

19 full-time qualified Health Visitors, 2 full-time Assistant Health Visitors, and 5 part-time assistant Health Visitors were employed in the area at the end of the year. Two of them did tuberculosis visiting and maintained liaison between the Health Department and the Chest Physicians. One was largely occupied with the admission and discharge of old people to hospitals, old people's homes, and Part III accommodation, working closely with the geriatric unit at Knaresborough. Like the rest of the nursing staff, they work under the general direction of the Divisional Nursing Officer.

HEALTH VISITING AND TUBERCULOSIS VISITING

	No. of cases (i.e. first visits)	Total visits including first visits but excluding ineffective visits	Ineffective visits.
1. Children born in 1966	1,787	6,631	933
2. Children born in 1965	1,322	3,952	749
3. Children born in 1961-64	3,281	7,076	1,266
4. Total number of children in lines 1-3	6,390	17,638	2,948
5. Persons aged 65 or over (excluding 'domestic help only' visits)	1,345	4,169	241
6. Number included in line 5 who were visited at the special request of a general practitioner or hospital	644	-	-
7. Mentally disordered persons ..	31	89	7
8. Number included in line 7 who were visited at the special request of a general practitioner or hospital	17	-	-
9. Persons, excluding maternity cases, discharged from hospital (other than mental hospitals)	49	120	3
10. Number included in line 9 who were visited at the special request of a general practitioner or hospital	35	-	-
11. Number of tuberculous households visited (i.e. visits by health visitors not employed solely on tuberculosis work)	61	154	14
12. Number of households visited on account of other infectious diseases	11	14	-
13. Number of tuberculous households visited by tuberculosis visitors (i.e. employed solely on T.B. work)	-	-	-

11. HOME NURSING

22 district nurses and 2 part-time district nurses were serving the Division at the end of the year, 11 of them did combined midwifery duties also.. One assistant nurse does bathing of old people.

Details of the years work follow:-

	No. of Cases attended by Home Nurses during the year	No. of visits paid by Home Nurses during the year
Medical	1,444	44,362
Surgical	317	7,659
Infectious diseases	10	123
Tuberculosis ..	23	1,110
Maternal complications	43	374
Other	43	485
TOTALS ..	1,880	54,113

12. VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION

Protection is offered from smallpox, diphtheria, whooping cough, poliomyelitis, and tetanus, while vaccination of children over 13 years old against tuberculosis was also undertaken.

(a) VACCINATION AGAINST SMALLPOX

The numbers in different age groups vaccinated or re-vaccinated during the year are shown below:-

AGE AT DATE OF VACCINATION	UNDER 1	1	2-4	5-15	TOTAL
No. Vaccinated	200	677	201	70	1,148
No. re- Vaccinated	-	-	12	102	114

(b)

VACCINATION AGAINST WHOOPING COUGH

984 children under four years of age received whooping cough vaccine during the year.

(c)

IMMUNISATION AGAINST DIPHTHERIA

Number of children immunised at 31st December, 1966, who had completed a course of immunisation at any time before that date.

Age at 31.12.66 i.e. born in year	Under 1 1966	1 - 4 1965/62	5 - 9 1961/57	10 - 14 1956/52	Under 15 Total
Last complete course of injections (whether primary or booster)					
1962-1966	363	5,059	2,773	395	8,590
1960 or earlier	-	-	3,403	5,014	8,417

Children Immunised during 1965

	1966	1965	BORN IN YEARS					TOTAL
			1964	1963	1962	1957/ 61	1952/ 56	
Primary	363	783	52	19	17	23	4	1,261
Booster	-	-	-	3	194	359	56	612

(d)

IMMUNISATION AGAINST TETANUS

Immunisation carried out during the year (either singly or in combination with other antigens).

	Children born in years							TOTAL
	1966	1965	1964	1963	1962	1957/61	1952/56	
1. Number of children who completed a full course of primary immunisation	362	783	52	19	14	37	27	1,294
2. Total number of children who were given a secondary or reinforcing injection	-	-	-	3	169	634	150	956

(e)

VACCINATION AGAINST POLIOMYELITIS

Oral vaccine is now used exclusively.

1,666 people received a full course of vaccination during the year.

Booster doses were given to 855 persons.

13. B.C.G. VACCINATION.

B.C.G. Vaccination was again offered to all children 13 years of age and over attending schools in the area:

The following are details of work carried out:-

1. No. of Medical Officers (including Divisional Medical Officer) approved to undertake B.C.G. Vaccination 5

2. Acceptances.

- (a) No. of children offered tuberculin testing and vaccination if necessary. (whether the offer was made during the year or previously) 2,443
- (b) No. of (a) found to have been vaccinated previously 497
- (c) No. of acceptances 1,262
- (d) Percentage of acceptances, i.e. (c) to (a) - (b) 64.84%

3. Pre-Vaccination Tuberculin Test.

- (a) No. of children 2(c) tested .. 1,165
- (b) Result of Heaf Test (i) Positive 223
(ii) Negative 881
(iii) Not ascertained 61
- (c) Percentage positive i.e. (b) (i) to (b) (i) + (ii) 20.2%

4. Vaccination.

- No. vaccinated following Heaf test 874

14. MENTAL HEALTH.

(a) MENTAL WELFARE.

Harrogate Psychiatric Social Club.

The Club has met on 52 occasions during 1966. The attendances totalled 1,167 and averaged 23. Approximately 10 people have left the Club during the year and a similar number of regular attenders have joined the Club. 14 referrals have not resulted in active membership.

Club activities still follow the same pattern - Whist, Dominoes, "Beetle" and Bingo for the older age groups and Table Tennis and gramophone records (which they bring along from their own collections) for the younger people. Dancing remains a popular pastime and it brings the members together for the last hour of the Club session.

The seaside holiday is becoming an annual event. 21 people enjoyed a week at Bridlington. 12 were from Harrogate, 7 from Skipton, 1 from Ilkley and 1 from Wetherby. The Harrogate Citizens' Guild of Help met the expenses of four Harrogate people and the Happy Wanderers Ambulance Organisation kindly lent their mini-bus to provide transport. Bridlington Corporation granted concessions to our patients and they were admitted to entertainments provided by the Corporation at half price.

30 Club Members, accompanied by the Mental Welfare Officer who organised the outing, took part in a visit to Leeds to see the film "Sound of Music".

A member of the Harrogate Lions Club provided transport for ten people and thus made possible an evening visit to Ilkley during July.

On two occasions a voluntary social worker who regularly assists at the Club, showed colour slides taken during his period of residence in the Bahamas and other parts of the world, and on another occasion Dr. D.E. Munro, Consultant Psychiatrist, showed colour slides, and songs at the piano were sung by a former patient and her two sons.

A week-end stay in a Lakeland Youth Hostel was successful, and with the promised support of the Youth Hostel Association it is hoped to extend this type of holiday during 1967.

The Christmas Party was attended by 68 people (which included a party from the York Psychiatric Club). The catering was an outstanding success and it was done, without any Mental Welfare Officer support, by the Club Members. The "Floor Show" which followed, during the Dance, was produced by a Club Member, one of the "stars" being a former trainee at the Training Centre and the supporting caste including two psychiatrists!

Another inter-club visit was arranged with the Ilkley Club. It was a great occasion for one of our members who was formerly a member of the Ilkley Club and was happy to act as hostess.

Harrogate Therapeutic Centre.

	<u>Sessions.</u>	<u>Attendances</u> <u>Patients</u>	<u>Attendances</u> <u>Psychiatrists</u>	<u>Attendances</u> <u>M.W.O's.</u>
Monday	40	300	40	40
Tuesday	48	599	-	48
Wednesday	50	680	41	50
Thursday	50	213	-	50
Friday	50	536	-	50
	238	2,328	81	238
		+ 179		
		<u>2,507</u>		

+ Persons interviewed by Psychiatrist or M.W.O. who were not accepted for further therapy. Most of them were self referred or came to the Mental Welfare Department from the Harrogate Citizens' Guild of Help. They were people with a problem which could not be considered to be a mental health problem.

No. of persons receiving therapy or support .. 250.

The Harrogate Therapeutic Centre has now been established just over three years so it may be appropriate to take a look at its declared aims and to ascertain how far they have been achieved. The aims were:-

- (1) To maintain in the community a large number of patients who, in spite of the existing services, frequently return to hospital for treatment which can only be described as maintenance - patients who ought not to be occupying hospital beds".
- (2) To rehabilitate those who, though far from well on discharge, have had all the treatment the hospital can give and who stand a chance of adjusting to life in the community, given a therapeutic environment in which they could be given assistance in making social contacts, in taking (a degree at a time) normal responsibilities, and in accepting the necessary disciplines of day to day living.
- (3) To attempt to do something about the psychopath in the community.
- (4) To place the Mental Health Services in a position to consider group therapy for juvenile psychotics under the guidance of a psychiatrist.

The first aim has been amply achieved, but the same satisfaction cannot be felt about the second aim. It is hardly surprising that the kind of social therapy envisaged has not been carried out in premises where it is not possible to delegate even the making of a cup of tea to a patient. There has been no progress to date along the lines of the fourth aim, but undoubtedly the outstanding success of the Centre has been the rather surprising progress that has been made towards the third aim - the treatment of psychopathy. This new development has changed the character of the Centre. Attendances have fallen to some extent since the last return of figures. The psychopath often functions quite well in the community until an emotional crisis arises and then he needs help at once. One of the reasons why the psychopath is not welcome at the Out-patient Clinic is that he does not keep his appointment. At the Therapeutic Centre he is permitted to miss his appointment and to come along when he feels the need to do so. This permissive attitude results in erratic attendances but provides the atmosphere for preventive work with this type of patient.

OUT-PATIENT CLINICS.

Harrogate General Hospital	Tuesday & Friday afternoons	Dr. D.E. Munro.
Ripon General Hospital	Monday afternoon	Dr. D.E. Munro.

A Mental Welfare Officer is in attendance the whole of the time the Clinic is open in the case of Harrogate Hospital and at Ripon the Mental Welfare Officer calls to deal with any matters which may have arisen.

REHABILITATION, 1966.

Six patients have been rehabilitated by Outlook Housing Association and ten patients have been placed in private furnished rooms or residential employment. Three patients who were out of hospital on trial have returned to hospital. Rehabilitation of long-stay patients is time consuming and it is unlikely that these figures could be exceeded without an increase in the staff of the Mental Welfare Department. It will take a long time to empty the hospitals of institutionalised patients, but perhaps the aim of the future is to prevent their coming into being.

HARROGATE TRAINING CENTRE.

Training Courses, Meetings and Visits of Observation.

During the year Miss Reynolds, Mrs. Barker, Miss Craven, Miss McCall and Mrs. Higgins attended courses at Grantley Hall Adult College. Miss Reynolds, Mr. Plant and Mrs. Mawson attended a meeting at County Hall, Wakefield for Supervisors and Senior Instructors, Miss Reynolds attended a meeting at County Hall for Supervisors.

Miss Reynolds visited Rothwell and Horsforth Training Centres.

Members of staff in the Junior Wing made individual visits to Woodlands Infants' School. Evening visits to the Elizabeth Fry Home for problem families and Hilton Grange Residential E.S.N. School were arranged.

Trainees.

(a) Numbers on Roll.

	<u>Jan 1st, 1966.</u>	<u>Jan 27th, 1967.</u>
Junior Wing	44	45
Female Wing	10	14
Male Wing	15	16
Special Care Unit	8	6
Total	<u>77</u>	<u>81</u>

During 1966, one Junior Wing boy was transferred to a residential school for the educationally sub-normal.

For two days in January, trainees from the Wetherby and Tadcaster areas were unable to attend the Centre because the driver of the minibus was ill.

(b) Outings.

A full programme was arranged which included visits to various places of interest:-

March 22nd	Class 3	York.
May 6th	Class 4 T.....	Leeds Art Gallery
May 6th	Adult Females..	" " "
May 9th	Class 3	" " "
May 10th	Class 1 & 2 ...	" " "
June 23rd	Classes 2,3 and 4T.	Hornsea
June 5th	Adult Wings ,,,	"
July 13th	Class 1	Bolton Abbey
July 20th	Class 4 T	Knaresborough
August 4th	Adult Wings ...	York

As well as these specific outings, the children in the junior Wing went out locally visiting various shops, the railway station and for nature walks. Public transport is used whenever possible.

(c) Swimming.

Swimming sessions continued at Starbeck Swimming Baths each week during the summer months. These were beneficial and immensely enjoyed.

Members of the Psychiatric Club also attended.

Unfortunately, I do not think it will be possible to continue these sessions during 1967 as difficulties concerning staff have arisen.

(d) Competitions.

During May, paintings done by the trainees were entered in the Yorkshire Regional Art Competition run by the National Society for Mentally Handicapped Children. These were displayed in Leeds Art Gallery. Five paintings won prizes; five were commended and three were sold.

Visitors

In addition to visits from professional bodies and statutory and voluntary organisations, periodically, students on training course for Teachers of the Mentally Handicapped in Leeds, Sheffield and Hull spend varying lengths of time here on teaching practice.

Students from other training colleges, for instance Ripon and Bingley, come to observe and collect material for an essay or thesis.

Hostel.

Eight children reside in the hostel when not attending the Centre, from Monday tea-time to Friday breakfast-time. I still feel that if arrangements could be made for an emergency admittance, a short-stay week-end and holiday care, for children from this Centre, it would be of great benefit to parents. Some parents do contact me from time to time; parents who are often near breaking point and need to be relieved of the strain of their child for a short time.

Psychiatric Social Club.

This is held weekly at the Centre.

Contract Work.

Mr. Plant and Mrs. Mawson as Senior Instructors, are responsible for the output of contract work in their respective wings.

I still feel, however, that the young adults in these wings require more social training than time allows at present. Not only social training but a good all-round knowledge, according to capabilities of course, as often the young adults want to settle down and "learn" as they become older and thus more worldly.

Dental Inspection.

All trainees are inspected and treated periodically.

Speech Therapy.

Mrs. Gill, a Speech Therapist from Harrogate Hospital, comes twice weekly to give therapy to two children in the nursery group. Both show progress - one especially. It would be excellent if this could be extended to other children.

Special Care Unit.

At present there are six children in a unit which is far too small. Big chairs and apparatus are used and take up a large part of the floor area. These children need as much room as possible to move about as often their movements are clumsy and not well controlled.

Toilet and changing facilities are poor for this type of child and, of course, there is no sluice.

Many difficulties arise because there is no outer door in the unit. If such a door existed and led to a small low-walled area these children would be able to have more fresh air. It is often these children who are kept inside more than usual, at home.

Nearby storage facilities for big apparatus, toys and beds not in use, would be a great help.

I do not think it is good, from a psychological point of view, for the assistant supervisor in the unit to be full-time there. Apart from her half-hour lunch break she is not often in contact with another member of staff.

Meadow Bank Hostel.

Total day attendances of permanent residents ..	1,394
Total possible attendances	1,511
No. of absences	117
No. of children admitted for short stay ..	8
Total attendance	91 days
Total admissions other than short stay ..	4
Total discharges	3

Of the children discharged:-

1. One child removed to another area.
2. Two children had improved sufficiently in health and habits to be able to live at home and travel daily to the Training Centre.

Although there was only one case of infection at the hostel during the year, this was one of Sonne dysentery which necessitated a stay of 5 weeks in Seacroft Hospital, followed by an acute attack of bronchitis a week later, and admission to Scotton Hospital for a further 2 weeks.

The other absentees were two mongol type children - both of whom have now left us. These had respiratory diseases at intervals during the winter months.

There were four new admissions during the year.

The conclusions reached after 2½ years of hostel experience are that, in some instances, it would be advisable to have a hostel where children could be accommodated for the whole term and only return home for short holidays. This would apply mainly to children who are emotionally at odds with their parents. Both parties would benefit from this arrangement. older concerned
s case would

Owing to staff illness the Hostel was closed for one week from April 25th and from May 27th to June 13th, which co-incided with the Junior Training Centre holidays.

On June 13th our first permanent, resident Assistant Warden commenced duty. This has brought about a tremendous improvement in every way.

In April the hostel was adopted by boys from the Ashville School and girls of the Harrogate Convent School. The boys presented us with an old car, which has given the children much pleasure. The girls send a team down each Thursday afternoon during the term, to play with the children and help with tea, etc.

The portable paddling pool was very much enjoyed during the summer, also the two second-hand bicycles for the older boys.

On Thursday evenings four of the older children attend the club run by the Local Society for Mentally Handicapped Children and enjoy it enormously.

The four new children are already very much a part of the Meadow Bank family and we have had many happy outings and excursions during the year, including a visit to the Knaresborough Zoo, outings on the river, and picnics.

15. HOME HELP SERVICE

This service has shown a slight decrease in the number of cases over the previous year, and 12,540 fewer hours were worked than in 1955.

(full and 197 part-time home helps were employed, equivalent to 81 whole-time worker.

The following table gives details of the work undertaken for various categories of user:-

	No. of Cases	Employed Hours
Maternity	70	1,841
Mentally disordered	2	253
Chronic Sick (a) 65+	892	131,651
(b) under 65, and tuberculous	117	22,736
Others	54	2,576
TOTALS ..	1,135	159,057

16. PREVENTION OF ILLNESS, CARE AND AFTER-CARE.

The Chest Physicians hold sessions twice a week at Scotton Baks Hospital, three times a week at Harrogate General Hospital and once a week at Ripon and District Hospital.

Tuberculosis Health Visitors attend the Clinics at Harrogate and Ripon. One of the sessions at Harrogate is used as a special children's and adolescent's clinic.

The Chest Physician reports as follows:-

"During the year 1966, 17 new cases of tuberculosis were diagnosed and 3 new cases were transferred in from other areas. Of these new cases 14 were treated in hospital, 3 remaining in hospital at the end of December, 1966, the rest being kept under observation or treatment at home.

As a result of these new cases, 337 contacts have been seen. No further active cases have been found but some are continuing under supervision and prophylactic treatment. 121 contacts were inoculated with B.C.G. under the contact scheme.

6 patients have transferred out of the area or the names have been removed as being "recovered". Although there are still a number of patients attending the clinic, none of them is infectious.

1 case of tuberculosis was in a Chinese from Hong Kong who worked in a cafe. He was non-infectious but was given a period of 3 months hospital treatment as a precaution.

Cases of tuberculosis that have arisen in factories or government departments have involved extensive skin testing and x-raying of all at risk and on one occasion in a large Government department the Mass Radiography Mobile Unit examined the whole personnel.

The Care Committee works in conjunction with the Chest Clinic in providing extra comforts for those cases of tuberculosis who are in poor financial circumstances and gives very valuable help. They also arrange for Christmas parcels of food to be given to all needy cases.

There has been no significant development during the year but as will be seen from the above, a lot of work has been done in attempting to trace contacts to new cases of tuberculosis."

17. CHIROPODY.

This service continued to be provided for old age pensioners, expectant mothers, and handicapped persons.

A direct service is in operation in the Borough of Harrogate and Ripon and indirect services provided in conjunction with voluntary bodies were worked in Knaresborough, Pateley Bridge, Boroughbridge, Nun Monkton, Burton Leonard, Whixley, Upper Poppleton and Kirkby Malzeard.

18. REGISTRATION OF NURSING HOMES.

There were 13 registered nursing homes in the division at the end of the year. All but one were inspected during 1966.

19. REGISTRATION OF OLD PEOPLE'S HOMES.

The 21 old people's homes registered in the area were visited in conjunction with the Divisional Welfare Officer.

20. CHILDREN NEGLECTED OR ILL-TREATED

10 monthly meetings of the Committee were held in Harrogate and one meeting was held in Ripon.

The County Council guarantees the rent of problem families who are likely to be evicted from Council houses. This gives the health and welfare staffs an opportunity to advise and help these people in various ways and is normally successful in keeping the family unit in being.

6 rent guarantees were given during 1966, One case has now cleared its rent arrears.

21. MEDICAL EXAMINATION OF STAFF, ETC.

Medical examination of new staff is only carried out on those who have a significant medical history or who are over 45 years old, thus avoiding some unnecessary work for the medical staff.

Medical examinations were carried out as follows:-

West Riding County Council	65
District Councils	96
Other authorities	13
Applicants for Teachers	
Training Colleges	146
Children for Employment	
(Including entertainment)	80

22. HEALTH EDUCATION.

The Divisional Nursing Officer reports as follows:-

With the final change of attachment to general practitioners, the Health Visitors have had a busy time getting to know their new families and, with the introduction of testing babies and school children for hearing defects, have had little time to concentrate on the very time consuming subject of health education.

Relaxation Classes continue to be in great demand, so much so that the midwives have started a class on Wednesday evenings and afternoons. The Friday class which was for the girls from St. Monica's is now held at the Home by a midwife and consists of post-natal care and advice and exercises as well as ante-natal care and education.

All other classes continue to function well with good co-operation between the midwives and health visitors.

With Miss Everitt, the supervisor of midwives, I visited Ripon Army Camp where we saw the C.O. and his wife. Arrangements have been made to start a new class in the camp in the new year. We appreciate the help given us at the Camp.

With the training of the nursing staff in the use of projectors, film strips have been in great demand as teaching aids, by both health visitors and midwives. To help this I have compiled a list of health education material held in this Division, which has been circulated to all members of the staff.

Mothers' Clubs at Harrogate and Knaresborough have continued to expand and have offered a variety of interesting programmes to its members.

Dr. Hepple acted as Chairman to a lively Brains Trust at Knaresborough and I was a member of the panel.

Both Miss Harte and Mrs. Holgate have given talks to the Knaresborough Clubs.

Schools.

We have continued to give talks as before in St. Peter's Girls' School, but with the Starbeck Secondary Modern School moving to new premises, it has not been possible to hold classes there, but we would like to re-start these.

Miss Collinson has spoken to the Modern School, Ripon on "Mothercraft" and Mrs. Tombs on "Safety First".

Outside Talk.

Miss Harte has given a talk to the Girls' Venture Club on hygiene, posture and diet and to the Methodist Churchwomen's Guild on social services.

Miss Brown has taken exams for the St. John's Cadets and given a talk to the young wives at Pateley Bridge.

In January Mrs. Wainwright and I examined St. John Cadets on Child Welfare.

I have had a very interesting year giving a variety of talks to a variety of people. The talk on the "care of the aged in their own homes" and "growing old" was given to such audiences as Women's Institutes, Young Wives and Friendly Groups. I have also spoken on the "Home Help Service" and the "Work of the Health Visitor".

We have shown the film "Growing Old" and used it as a basis for discussion with the home helps at Ripon, Harrogate and Knaresborough. This was a success and we hope to hold further meetings.

I showed films on sex education to a parent teacher group at Boroughbridge. This was followed by a lively discussion on how, when and who should teach this subject to their children.

I have continued to give lectures to the final year students at Harrogate General Hospital on Local Health Authority Services.

Finally, I had a large audience of second year student teachers at Ripon Teachers' Training College.

AMBULANCE SERVICE

In the West Riding this is a separate service. The Ambulance Station is at Harrogate under the charge of a Superintendent Ambulance Officer and in both Ripon and Pateley Bridge there are sub-depots which are manned by the respective divisions of the St. John Ambulance Brigade and which give sterling service. Short wave wireless control is held throughout the Division.

HOSPITALS UNDER THE MANAGEMENT OF THE
REGIONAL HOSPITAL BOARD

Name	Situation	Purpose	Beds	
			Adult	Children
Harrogate & District General Hospital	Knaresborough Rd., Harrogate.	Medical, Surgical, Maternity	228	25
Carlton Lodge	Leeds Road, Harrogate.	Maternity	13	-
Royal Bath Hospital	Cornwall Road, Harrogate.	Rheumatic Diseases	130	-
White Hart Hospital	Cold Bath Road, Harrogate.	- do -	130	-
Yorkshire Home	Cornwall Road, Harrogate.	Chronic Sick Cases	77	-
Heatherdene Convalescent Hospital	Wetherby Road, Harrogate.	Convalescent Cases	38	-
Dunelm Hospital	Cornwall Road, Harrogate.	Temporarily closed	22	-
Ripon and District Hospital	Firby Lane, Ripon.	Medical, Surgical and Maternity	48	7
St. Wilfrid's Hospital.	Princess Road, Ripon.	Chronic Sick	32	-
Thistle Hill, Hospital	Knaresborough.	Geriatrics	34	-
Scotton Banks Hospital	Ripley Road, Knaresborough.	Paediatrics	-	21
"	"	General Surgery	27	-
"	"	Gynaecology	26	-

THE FOLLOWING PAGES (WITH THE EXCEPTION OF INFECTIOUS
DISEASES) RELATE TO THE SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES IN THE
CITY AND HAVE BEEN PREPARED BY YOUR PUBLIC HEALTH
INSPECTOR.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES IN THE CITY

Health Department,
High Skellgate,
RIPON.

Mr. Mayor, Mr. Chairman and
Members of the Health Committee.

The year 1966 was a difficult one for the Department. Mr. D. Andrews, Additional Public Health Inspector, obtained a post at Knaresborough and left Ripon on the 9th September. The Corporation advertised the post (Grade III Salary) on several occasions but received no suitable replies. It was later decided to advertise for a person with meat inspection qualifications only and Mr. P. Rothwell was appointed and took up duty on the 6th March, 1967. During the six months following Mr. Andrews resignation part-time help was obtained for meat inspection.

Requirements in respect of environmental health conditions for which the Department is responsible, continue to increase. Routine inspections, which are so essential in maintaining satisfactory standards slumped badly. Without additional assistance it is not possible to maintain the standard of conditions either at work or in the home demanded by present day social legislation.

Advice and assistance has again been given to citizens on a variety of subjects. Although many enquiries were outside the work of the Department it is a rule never to turn members of the public away without some knowledge as to where their difficulties might be resolved. This fosters good public relations.

Housing improvements in the Improvement areas continued rather slowly. The work of housing improvement generally needs expediting.

A new S.D. refuse collecting vehicle commenced work in November, 1966, and has proved of great help in maintaining regular collections. In succession to two men with shovels, a Drott Tractor was purchased and commenced work at the tip on the 20th January, 1967.

It is hoped that the information given in the Report will be of interest and value to members of the Committee and Council.

Your obedient Servant,

W.L. INGHAM.
Public Health Inspector.

RIVERS AND STREAMS

There are two principal rivers within the City, the Ure and the Skell. The Ure flows roughly north-west to south-east and forms part of the eastern boundary of the City. The Skell flows west to east and joins the Ure at Fishergreen.

Trade effluent pollution is not a serious problem. The rivers form a useful outlet for storm water overflows from the sewers.

It is necessary to clear the river Skell occasionally of a variety of debris.

PRIVATE SANITARY CONVENIENCES

There are no pail closets in use in the City. A few waste water closets are in use. Otherwise, the City is 100% on the water carriage system.

REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL

Frequency

Refuse is collected regularly each week from households and most business premises. In the case of certain cafes and hotels, refuse is collected two or three times a week and daily from the Training College during term.

Domestic Storage

The method of domestic storage is generally by galvanised dustbins, these being collected from the rear of the premises by Corporation refuse collectors.

Paper Sacks

During 1963, the Corporation authorised a pilot scheme using paper sacks instead of metal bins. The scheme was a success in that time saved in not having to return the empty bin and the method is much more hygienic. In the case of Corporation estates so far equipped, the sack holders are generally well mounted. In a few cases, free-standing concrete pedestals are used. A new sack is left at these houses when the full sack is collected.

Efforts are being made to persuade private householders to adopt the scheme. It will be appreciated that many of the new houses entail a long walk to collect a full bin and another walk to return the empty bin. Each private house converted to the paper sack scheme means a useful saving in collection time.

The cost of the paper sack scheme equipment during 1966 was:-

Paper sacks (2½ cu. ft. size)	£18.17.6d. per 1,000
Galvanised head units ..	1.10.0d. each
Concrete pedestals ..	16.0d. each

At the end of 1966 the extent of the paper sack scheme was:-

Corporation estates -

Lead Lane	260
Gallows Hill	76
Allhallowgate	20
Holmefield Estate ..	138
Alma Gardens	30
Quarry Moor Estate (part)	20
	<u>544</u>

Private houses: 61

Total 605

Trade Refuse: 151 bins of trade refuse were collected each week. This is refuse which is non-domestic in character and is not dependent on the type of premises from which it is produced. Premises such as cafes and the Training College produce a domestic type of refuse and no charge for collection is made.

In the case of trade refuse a charge of £1 per bin per year is made for a weekly collection. If collections are made twice or thrice weekly the charge is appropriately increased.

The income from trade refuse and other similar sources for the year 1966/67 was £238.

Vehicles: Four vehicles are used. Details of these are as follows:-

- (1) Shelvoke & Drewry 22 cu. yd. Pakamatic Reg. No. NWR 299D Purchased November, 1966, at a cost of £3,901.
- (2) Karrier No. 1. 12 cu.yd. fore and aft tipper, rear loading. Reg. No. WU 995. Purchased October, 1959.
- (3) Karrier No. 2. 12 cu.yd. fore and aft tipper, rear loading. Reg. No. 841 BWY. Purchased September, 1962.
- (4) Karrier No. 3. 12 cu.yd. fore and aft tipper, rear loading. Reg. No. 775 GWR. Purchased January, 1964.

For practically the whole of 1966 the old S.D. vehicle was used for the collection of salvage. It developed serious faults towards the end of the year and was disposed of for £50 in December.

The new S.D. vehicle and Karriers 2 and 3 are used for refuse collection. Karrier 1 is used for collection of salvage.

During 1966 the vehicles carried out the following work:-

Vehicle	Mileage	Bins of refuse collected	Weight of refuse collected (tons)	Loads of salvage collected
S.D. (old)	3,883			
S.D. (new)	586	12,901	189	830
Karrier 1	3,632	68,966	1,041	
Karrier 2	4,196	81,348	1,176	60
Karrier 3	4,798	80,179	1,219	
Hired		6,291	100	70
Totals	17,095	249,685	3,725	960

Repairs have again been an expensive item, the four vehicles having cost approximately £1,380. Karrier No. 1 is becoming uneconomical and should be replaced next year. Tyre wear is rather excessive owing to the vehicles traversing the tip surface - 23 new tyres were needed during the year in addition to 46 punctures being repaired. These items should be reduced in cost when the Drott tractor is in operation.

It was decided to purchase a new Shelvoke and Drewry Pakamatic vehicle for collection of refuse. After six months delivery period it commenced work in November and is proving very successful.

Hired Haulage: The cost of hired haulage for 1966/7 was £174 - £130 for refuse collection and £44 for salvage. Although this is a reduction on last years figure the overtime cost is increased.

Manual Staff: 15 men are normally employed, comprising:-

- Foreman
- 2 tip attendants
- 1 extracting salvage from tip
- 4 vehicle drivers
- 6 collectors
- 1 salvage baler

In addition to his duties in connection with refuse and salvage, the foreman carries out the practical work of pests destruction and spraying after infectious and other diseases.

Maintenance of regular collections of refuse and salvage is not easy when sickness and holidays complicate the accepted routine. During 1966, 170 man/days were lost through sickness compared with 67 days in 1965 and 123 days in 1964. Holidays account for about 32 man/weeks loss of working time.

Overtime.

On refuse collection about 816 hours have been worked on overtime at a cost of £378. This was caused by (a) the S.D. vehicle being unserviceable for refuse collection and other vehicles being off the road for repairs, and (b) making up time for holiday periods. The figure for 1965 was £196.

£189 was also spent on salvage overtime caused by the salvage baling man being transferred to help with refuse collection.

Protective clothing: Overalls are provided at the rate of 2 sets per year. Waterproof coats and trousers are issued and renewed as required. Gum boots are provided for bad weather and for tip workmen.

Refuse Disposal: 3,725 tons of household and trade refuse were collected during 1966 and all of it has been disposed of at Quarry Moor tip.

The weight of refuse collected is ascertained by weighing several sample loads each week. The estimated weights for previous years have been -

1963	..	..	..	..	4,622 tons
1964	..	..	..	..	4,472 "
1965	..	..	..	..	3,879 "

The refuse continued to be of a very light and bulky nature. It is difficult to consolidate without appropriate mechanical help and was the cause of vehicles getting "bogged down" although duck-boards were in constant use.

As far as possible - again without mechanical assistance - the deposit of refuse was controlled but the accepted standard for controlled tipping was not attained.

The tip was on fire four times during 1966. On three occasions the fires were extinguished by our own men using hose pipes. On the other occasion a bulldozer was required and cost £27. The deliberate burning of refuse - and roughly 80% is combustible - is kept to a minimum to comply with the provisions of the Clean Air Act.

A bulldozer was hired for consolidation and road work at a cost of £134.

The use of water to extinguish fires at Quarry Moor tip is causing increasing difficulty to consumers further along Harrogate road. Efforts are made to overcome this difficulty by reducing the hydrant outlet and by shutting off altogether for certain periods.

Apart from fires there was damage and inconvenience caused by trespassers - e.g. glass bottles broken and thrown over the roadway, the workman's hut broken open several times and materials stolen.

Since tipping commenced at Quarry Moor in August, 1957, approximately 37,000 tons of refuse and 4,300 tons of other materials have been deposited. Depending on how the Council would like the contours of the land leaving, the tip will last approximately two years.

Refuse is accepted from the Ripon Military Camp. A charge of £50 per year is made. Private individuals are allowed to deposit material on Quarry Moor tip at a charge of 5/- per load or equivalent. No charge is made for material which is of value in tipping operations or which would otherwise be collected by our vehicles free of charge. About 100 loads were accepted and approximately £21 received in charges.

Drott Tractor: During the latter part of 1966 the Health Committee agreed to provide mechanical assistance at the tip, and a demonstration of vehicles was arranged. It was decided to purchase a second hand International Drott B-85, fully re-conditioned, with a six months guarantee at a cost of £2,000. It commenced work in January, 1967.

Refuse Disposal in the Future: A site for a new tip is not easy to find. It needs to be easy of access and not adjacent to dwelling houses. Investigations are still proceeding.

It must be stated that the present method of disposal of household refuse by tipping is not considered satisfactory. The content of refuse has changed very considerably in recent years; it is now much bulkier and lighter. It is more combustible and difficult to consolidate. Methods now being adopted by progressive authorities for the hygienic disposal of refuse include (a) incineration, (b) composting, and (c) pulverisation. Pulverisation, very briefly, consists of putting the refuse through a shredding machine which reduces the bulk by two-thirds. Therefore, there is a saving in tipping space, there is adequate consolidation, fire risk is very remote and there is virtually no nuisance from smell, flies or vermin. The method of refuse disposal will need to be considered by the Council on some future occasion.

Refuse and Salvage Accounts. For the financial year 1966/7 expenditure and income were as follows:-

Allocation	Refuse Collection and Disposal £	Salvage £	Total £
Wages	9,795	1,939	11,734
Haulage	3,076	410	3,486
Plant, etc.	1,665	189	1,854
Total expenses ..	14,536	2,538	17,074
Income	238	2,669	2,907
Net expenses ..	14,298	CR 131	14,167

Comparative costs for the past five years:-

	1962/3	1963/4	1964/5	1965/6	1966/7
Total net cost of collection and disposal	£ 10,710	£ 11,066	£ 11,450	£ 13,961	£ 14,167
Net cost per ton collection and disposal	52/10d.	44/3d.	51/2d.	72/-d.	76/1d.
Average cost per week (individual premises) ..	1/2	1/1½	1/2	1/4	1/5

Comparison with the previous year's accounts is as follows:-

- (1) Wages up by £79.
- (2) Haulage up by £273.
- (3) Plant up by £24. This item includes materials, e.g. paper sacks and holders, proportion of establishment charges and tip expenses.
- (4) Income up by £170 - mainly due to increased sales of salvage materials following removal of restriction on sales.

The net result is an increase of £206 over the year 1965/6.

SALVAGE: There was no restriction on the sale of waste paper during 1966. Prices remained static.

During the whole of the year the S.D. vehicle was engaged on collection of salvage paper, etc., from shops and business premises. The body tipping mechanism failed late in 1965 and proved too expensive to warrant repair pending the provision of a new vehicle. When the new vehicle arrived (November, 1966) the S.D. was taken off the road and Karrier No. 1 was transferred to salvage collection.

By all vehicles, 960 loads of salvage were collected from shops and other premises. This is in addition to paper, tins, textiles, etc., segregated from refuse at the tip.

Equipment for baling at the depot consists of a Crawford twin screw electric press for mixed paper and cardboard. Hand operated presses are used for newspaper and textiles. A Petrie and McHaught horizontal press is used for baling tins. Bales of paper weigh up to 3 cwt. and tins about $\frac{1}{2}$ cwt.

A Corporation fore-loading tractor is used to load dispatch vehicles. Due to the size of the vehicles they cannot negotiate the approaches to the Corporation's weigh bridge and are therefore weighed at the receiving mills at Warrington or London.

405 hours overtime have been worked during 1966 on salvage, mainly the baling of paper. This has been necessitated by the man employed on baling having to be transferred to refuse collection work during the day to avoid delays in collection. The cost (£189) was charged against the salvage account.

Materials disposed of during the year were as follows:-

Item	Tons.	Cwt.	Qtr.	£.	s.	d.
Paper	268	19	1	2,561	16	11
Tins - baled	7	18	0	50	19	1
Textiles	5	2	3	51	7	6
Ferrous Metals		17	0	2	11	0
Non-ferrous metals			2	2	4	5
	282	17	2	2,668	18	11

The following table shows the comparative figures for the past five years and the cumulative figures since salvage activities commenced in 1940.

ALL MATERIALS	1962/3	1963/4	1964/5	1965/6	1966/7
Annual weight (tons	147	195	251	267	283
" value	£1,219	£1,429	£2,091	£2,460	£2,669
" profit	-	-	£256	£128	£131
" loss	£203	£353	-	-	-
Cumulative weight (since 1940) tons	3,356	3,551	3,802	4,069	4,352
Cumulative income (since 1940)	£25,439	£26,868	£28,959	£31,419	£34,088
Cumulative profit (since 1940)	£8,918	£8,918	£9,174	£9,302	£8,713 +

+ £720 deducted for loss in previous years.

WORKMEN'S BONUS: The workmen are granted a bonus of 5% of gross salvage income. This is divided amongst 15 men and is paid twice yearly, in June and December.

Bonus payments for the past five years have been as follows:-

1962	..	..	..	£59
1963	..	..	..	£71
1964	..	..	..	£94
1965	..	..	..	£119
1966	..	..	..	£129

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION

Domestic: The main purpose of the Clean Air Act, 1956, is to provide a means of reducing the air pollution caused by domestic chimneys. The Ministry has for some years been pressing local authorities in "black areas" to speed up the submission of Smoke Control Orders. Ripon is not in a "black area" and no Smoke Control Orders have been made.

In common with most other authorities, the City adopted a byelaw in 1957, the purpose of which is to facilitate smoke abatement in future by securing that domestic solid fuel appliances in buildings erected from then onwards were of a type capable of being operated without producing smoke. In the event of such properties being included in future smoke control orders, no grant would be payable towards the cost of any necessary conversions.

At the present time there are no facilities for recording atmospheric pollution in Ripon.

Industrial: Smoke from factory chimneys has been greatly reduced in recent years by firms carrying out modifications to existing plant. The occasional nuisance caused by excessive smoke emission is due to the boiler attendant either "banking up" prior to a meal break or stoking up to satisfy an urgent demand for additional steam.

New Chimneys and Installations: To satisfy the provisions of Sec. 10 of the Clean Air Act, 1956, advice has been given to several applicants with regard to the acceptable height of chimneys, capacity of heating plants and types of fuel.

SWIMMING BATHS

Spa Baths: The Spa Swimming Bath, owned by the City is a popular attraction and an asset of considerable value. The water is subjected to a process of continuous filtration, chlorination and heating. The quality has conformed to the Ministry of Health standard.

Improvements have been made to the dressing accommodation and other parts of the structure. In the interests of hygiene the provision of footbaths between the dressing rooms and the pool is a necessity. These have now been arranged for.

Grammar School: This swimming bath is used only by pupils of the Grammar School. It is tiled and roofed in a hygienic and modern style. The water is continuously filtered, chlorinated and heated. The standard of quality is good.

SANITARY INSPECTIONS

Houses: (including re-inspections).

Repairs	42
Closing, demolition, etc.. .. .	86
Dirty	4
Infestations (rats, flies, etc)	190
Miscellaneous	21

General:

Moveable dwellings	14
Factories	20
Shops	34
Smoke observations	Nil

Foodstuffs:

Dairies and milk shops	8
Food shops and stalls	67
Bakehouses	14
Cafes	19

SHOP PREMISES

Shops Act, 1950: Ripon, being a municipal borough, has the responsibility of administering this Act which, in urban districts of larger population than Ripon, is administered by the County Council. The Act deals mainly with closing hours and conditions of employment.

Number of inspections during the year	..	..	10
Unsatisfactory conditions found	..	..	6
- do -		remedied	.. .. 2

Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963:

This Act is designed to improve the standards of health, safety and welfare in shops and offices in which, throughout the country, some eight million persons are employed. It required standards of environmental conditions similar to those which have been enjoyed in the industrial field for many years.

The Act came into operation, in several stages, during 1964. After the 1st May of that year all affected premises had to be registered and this was made known by national and local publicity.

At the end of 1966, 202 premises had been registered, an increase of 20 over the 1965 figure.

The work of the administration and inspection of the various premises means a considerably increased volume of work for the staff of your Health Department. Very little of this work was done during 1966.

MOVEABLE DWELLINGS

Additional Sites: These are governed by the Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act, 1960. Whilst the Act has done much to improve the general conditions of approved sites, the problem of the nomadic traveller still exists.

Approved Sites: At the end of 1966 the following licensed sites were in existence:

(a)	Palace Road	..	..	22	caravans
(b)	Little Studley Road	..	..	16	"
(c)	Boroughbridge Road	..	..	16	"

An application was made by the owner of the caravan site in Boroughbridge Road for an additional 15 caravans. The application was refused by the Planning Officer and an appeal was lodged. A Ministry Inquiry was held in October, 1965. The Minister gave his decision June, 1966, to the effect that the appeal would be granted subject to improving access at the rear of the site.

Unofficial Sites. The usual difficulties were experienced with the unofficial establishment of sites for caravans. Vacant land in Stonebridgegate and Lickley Street proved the most troublesome. In all cases conditions were quite unsatisfactory and persistent efforts were required to effect clearance of the sites. At a later date the site in Stonebridgegate (owned by the Corporation) was fenced off.

OFFENSIVE TRADES

There were no offensive trades registered within the City at the end of 1966.

PET ANIMALS ACT, 1951

Three licences have been applied for and granted for the keeping of pet animals for sale. Conditions in each case were satisfactory.

FACTORIES ACTS, 1937 to 1959

Prescribed particulars on the administration of the Factories Acts, 1937 to 1959.

PART 1 OF THE ACT

1. INSPECTIONS for the purpose of the provisions as to health:-

Premises	No. on Register	No. of		
		Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
(1) Factories in which Sections 1,2,3,4 and 6 are to be enforced by Loc. Authority	48	18	N11	N11
(2) Factories not included in (1) in which Section 7 is enforced by Local Authority	110	11	N11	N11
(3) Other premises in which Sec. 7 is enforced by Local Authy. (excl. Out-workers' premises)	12	4	N11	N11
TOTAL	170	33	N11	N11

2. Cases in which DEFECTS were found: Nil.

NOTIFICATION OF OUTWORKERS

Two notifications dealing with wearing apparel were received during the year in accordance with Section 109 of the Factories Act. In each case the premises were satisfactory.

The numbers and types of factories in Ripon are summarised as follows:-

Scrap metal. Rag sorting	..	..	..	2
Joinery, etc.	..	..	..	16
Firewood	..	..	..	2
Cycle repairing	..	..	..	2
Monumental masons	..	..	..	2
Aerated water manufacture	..	..	..	1
Paints and varnishes	..	..	..	3
Motor vehicle repairs	..	..	..	18
Laundries	..	..	..	3
Corn grinding	..	..	..	1
Engineering, constructional	..	..	..	1
Engineering, jobbing	..	..	..	4
Baking and confectionary	..	..	..	17
Footwear repairs	..	..	..	5
Cabinet making and repairing	..	..	..	3
Concrete products	..	..	..	2
Sausage, etc., making	..	..	..	14
Printing	..	..	..	1
Tailoring	..	..	..	3
Plumbing	..	..	..	13
Dressmaking, etc.	..	..	..	10
Malting	..	..	..	1
Wool grading	..	..	..	1
Cellulose solutions	..	..	..	2
Burling and mending	..	..	..	2
Slaughterhouses	..	..	..	1
Miscellaneous	..	..	..	15
Total				<u>145</u>

PESTS DESTRUCTION

- (a) Rats and Mice: There was an increase in the number of infested premises over the figures for 1965. Many of the premises suffered re-infestation. Mice proved difficult by reason of their acquired immunity to Warfarin poison bait. A change of bait was usually successful.

Infested premises 1966:

	<u>Rats</u>	<u>Mice</u>
Local Authority	6	1
Industrial, Shops, etc.	28	18
Domestic	20	12

The number of visits and inspections in respect of this work was 190.

- (b) Insects: Assistance has been given in cases of excessive infestations of:-

Ants	16
Flies	2
Wasps	20
Wild bees	2
Red mites	12

Proprietary insecticides containing D.D.T., malathion, etc., have been used with success.

BYELAWS AND REGULATIONS IN FORCE IN THE CITY

(1)	Cleansing of Footways and Pavements	1907
(2)	Prevention of Nuisances	1907
(3)	Good Rule and Government	1908
(4)	Common Lodging Houses	1909
(5)	Cemeteries	1923
(6)	Baths and Wash-houses	
(7)	Tents, Vans and Sheds	1923
(8)	Smoke Abatement	1931
(9)	Gypsy Encampments and Caravan Dwellers	1933
(10)	Fouling of Footways by Dogs	1935
(11)	Handling, etc., of Food	1950
(12)	Refuse Removal	1951
(13)	Building Byelaws	1957
(14)	Cycling on Footpaths	1964
(15)	Hairdressers and Barbers Registration	1965
(16)	Removal of Mud, etc., from Wheels of Vehicles	1965
(17)	Control of Dogs on Roads. No. 1 Order	1965

HOUSING

New Houses:

Houses erected by the Corporation	..	..	26
Flats erected by the Corporation	..	..	Nil
Houses erected by private enterprise	..	..	42
			<u>68</u>

Number of Dwellings in the City:-

December 31st, 1965.	..	..	..	..	3,586
ADD additional units	..	..	..	..	68
					<u>3,654</u>
DEDUCT demolitions, etc.	..	..	..		55
Number of dwellings 31st December, 1966					<u>3,599</u>

This figure includes caravans and houses in multiple occupation and therefore does not necessarily agree with the number of dwellings shown elsewhere in this Report.

Clearance Areas:

Four small clearance areas were declared during 1966. The Table on the opposite page shows progress from the resumption of slum clearance in 1953 to the end of 1966.

Area	Confirmation by Ministry	Number of houses	Families re-housed to 31.12.66.
(1) Allhallowgate/Finkle Street C.P.O.	3.5.54	36	36
(2) Bondgate C.P.O.	3.2.55	24	24
(3) Bondgate Green Lane C.P.O.	19.2.55	4	4
(4) Bondgate Green Lane Clearance Order	24.2.55	4	4
(5) King Street Clearance Order	3.2.56	22	22
(6) Blossomgate/Church Lane C.P.O.	20.11.59	30	30
(7) Bondgate No. 2.C.P.O.	26.1.60	6	6
(8) St. Marygate C.P.O.	3.2.61	18	18
(9) Priest Lane/St. Marygate C.P.O.	24.8.61	10	10
(10) Blossomgate Clearance Order	18.8.61	6	6
(11) Somerset Row C.P.O.	6.12.63	13	13
(12) Water Skellgate C.O.	23.7.63	6	6
(13) Skellgarths C.O.	30.7.63	4	4
(14) Lickley Street C.O.	13.11.63	18	18
(15) Borrage Green Lane C.O.	23.7.63	3	3
(16) Bedern Bank C.P.O.	23.3.65	3	3
(17) Bondgate No.6.C.P.O.	7.9.64	7	7
(18) Low St. Agnesgate C.P.O.	2.9.64	5	5
(19) Stonebridgagate No.6. C.P.O.	11.9.64	1	1
(20) Barefoot Street C.P.I.	15.9.64	5	5
(21) Brewery Lane C.P.O.	26.11.65	6	2
(22) Bondgate C.P.O.		6	
(23) Skellbank C.O.	30.11.66	8	
(24) Bondgate C.P.O.		18	
(25) Coltsgate Hill C.P.O.		8	
(26) Smithson's Court C.P.O.		2	
		273	227

Individual Unfit Houses:

During 1966 the following houses were dealt with as individuals as distinct from clearance areas:-

15, Blossomgate	Undertaking to demolish
10, High Skellgate	Closing Order
10, Low St. Agnesgate	" "
Bungalow, Skelldale	
Caravan Site	Re-building scheme
8a. Market Place	Closing Order
9a. Market Place	" "

12 and 13 Palace Road. These houses are subject to considerable structural settlement and other defects and closing orders were made on the 13th August, 1965. An appeal was entered at the County Court and heard on the 12th July, 1966. The judge adjourned the case 'sine die' to allow the City Engineer to take measurements of any further movement there may be.

The following Table gives a summary of action in respect of individually unfit houses from 1953 to December, 1966.

Number Reported to Council	Undertakings from owners to close	Closing Orders	Demolition Orders	Made Fit	Awaiting re-housing 31.12.66.
152	44	60	36	18	8

Although the housing programme of 1955 is now completed there still remains a number of sub-standard houses which are not worth repairing. The work of clearance must therefore continue steadily.

Certain clearance area sites are being very usefully re-developed, e.g. Bondgate, St. Marygate and Barefoot Street.

Where it is possible for individually unfit houses to be re-conditioned to an acceptable standard this is agreed to by the Council.

Improvement of Older Houses: It has been obvious for many years to anyone interested in housing matters that there are large numbers of houses worthy of improvement - with at least 15 years of life - but which at present lack the essential amenities to compare with the higher standard of modern houses.

The Housing Act, 1964, provides the legal machinery for these houses to be improved. In the words of the Act "to compel the carrying out of works for the improvement of dwellings which are without all or any of the standard amenities".

The "standard amenities" are; fixed bath or shower, washhand basin; hot and cold water supply at bath; hand basin and sink; water closet in or immediately adjacent to the house and a food store. Financial grants are available for this work to be done. It can only be enforced if the tenant agrees.

Reports have been presented to the Health Committee and the Council has agreed for the work to proceed. It is estimated that approximately 600 houses in Ripon qualify for this improvement.

During 1966, reports were submitted to the Health Committee in respect of three possible Improvement Areas:-

AREA	Number of houses	Number required to be improved	Number improved Dec. 1966
1. Ash Grove	21	6	0
2. Victoria Ave/ Priest Lane	32	18	14
3. Rayner St/ St. Wilfrid's Place	42	30	14

The reports were accepted and Improvement Areas were declared. All owners were notified of the requirements and given information as to the grants available towards the cost of the work. Statutory Notices have not yet been served as it was deemed advisable to get as much work done as possible by persuasion rather than compulsion.

Standard and Discretionary Grants: There continues to be a steady flow of applications for one or other of these grants to improve the older type of house. During 1966 the following were approved and completed:

	Tenanted Houses	Owner Occupiers	Totals
Discretionary Grants	2	2	4
Standard Grants	6	8	14
	8	10	18

Since the scheme of financial grants commenced in 1954: . t.
The totals to the end of 1966 are:

	Tenanted Houses	Owner Occupiers	Totals
Discretionary Grants	26	67	93
Standard Grants	36	55	91
	62	122	184

FOOD INSPECTION

Milk: The sale of ordinary untreated milk has been prohibited in Ripon since 1958. Since that time there has been a welcome rise in the hygienic quality and distribution of milk.

As in previous years, complaints were received of dirty bottles. In all cases this was due to a sterile deposit firmly adhering to the interior of the bottle. The cause, no doubt, being due to a previous customer's misuse. Disposable cartons would seem to be the ultimate answer to the problem.

No samples of milk were taken.

The practice of approving applications from small shopkeepers for the sale of milk appears to be justified. So long as storage facilities are satisfactory a useful service is provided for customers. The number of shops registered is 14.

Ice Cream:

Number of producers in the City	..	..	..	1
Number of premises registered for sale	..	..	..	62

The standards of quality and methods of manufacture of the local product have been satisfactory. All the shops obtain their supplies from the large producers.

The quality of the ice cream and methods of retail sale have been of a satisfactory standard.

Other Foods: Several complaints were received of food - mainly pastries - being found unsatisfactory after purchase. Action appropriate to the circumstances was taken in each case.

At the request of traders, quantities of food were examined and the following were condemned and destroyed:

Canned fruit	..	..	..	..	3 lbs.
Canned ham	..	..	..	..	22 lbs.
Canned beef	..	..	..	..	18 lbs.
Canned pork	..	..	..	..	21 lbs.
Canned kidney	..	..	..	..	10 lbs.
Cauliflowers	..	..	..	..	54 lbs.

Total	128 lbs.
-------	----------

Food Premises:

The inspection of food premises lapsed somewhat during 1966. Publicity material stressing the importance of personal hygiene in the handling of food was issued. Apart from this it is regretted that time has not allowed for adequate inspection of all food premises.

There is still room for improvement in certain retail shops. Meats and sweets are handled instead of using scoops and tongs; unwrapped food is displayed where persons can touch it either by handling or clothing. Certain premises still require a hygienic "face-lift".

Market Stalls:

Considerable supervision has been found necessary as several of the food stalls would otherwise be constantly offending against the Food Regulations. Written and verbal warnings have been given mainly in respect of placing fruit and vegetables on the ground and in not displaying names and addresses. The time is coming when stronger action will need to be taken to ensure that the sale of food from market stalls must be comparable in matters of hygiene to the conditions required in retail shops.

New Regulations covering the sale of food in markets came into operation on the 1st January, 1967.

Slaughterhouses: There are two licensed slaughterhouses in the City. The principal one is operated by a firm of wholesalers. Meat is exported from Ripon to markets at Leeds, Newcastle and Sunderland.

One slaughterhouse is in need of a hygienic face lift for which arrangements are being made. Officers of the Ministry of Agriculture make annual inspections.

Slaughtering and Condemnations: (at both slaughterhouses)

	Cattle	Calves	Sheep	Pigs	Total
No. of animals killed and inspected	3,176	132	7,556	15,671	26,535
All diseases ex.T.B. (whole carcasses condemned)	45	32	138	213	428
Parts of carcasses or organs condemned	1,099	5	1,202	1,696	4,002
Percentage affected	39.2	3.7	15.8	10.8	16.7
<u>Tuberculosis only</u>					
Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	-	-	-
Parts of carcasses or organs condemned	-	-	-	251	251
Percentage affected	-	-	-	1.6	0.93

The following figures show a comparison with previous years:-

	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
Total number of animals slaughtered	27,101	33,639	23,131	29,338	25,094	26,535
Total weight condemned (tons)	39	49	40	40	30	30

The causes of meat condemnation for the year 1966 were as follows:-

	<u>LBS.</u>	<u>%</u>
Pericarditis	92	.13
Local T.B.	1,079	1.61
Distomatosis	16,998	24.48
Oedema	8,262	12.22
Abscesses	5,923	8.88
Bruising, fractures, deformation, etc.	2,695	4.04
Osteomyelitis	264	.39
Inflammation	1,110	1.66
Pneumonia	1,119	1.67
Necrosis	4,640	6.92
Fever	78	.11
Strongylosis	118	.17
Pleurisy	134	.20
Moribund	2,020	3.64
Nephritis	370	.55
Septicaemia and pyaemia	7,553	11.40
Emaciation	8,628	12.13
Anaemia	463	.69
Erysipelas	619	.92
Adhesions	57	.08
Emphysema	9	.01
Abnormality	26	.30
Malformation	15	.12
Polyarthrititis	681	1.02
Arthritis	1,024	1.52
Angiomatosis	149	.22
Joint ill	197	.29
Peritonitis	1,191	1.78
Cysticercus Bovis	64	.95
Septic mastitis	448	.67
Leukaemia	80	.13
Haemorrhage	734	1.10
Total	<u>66,685</u>	<u>100.00</u>

29 tons 15 cwt 45 lbs.

Meat Inspection Regulations, 1963: These Regulations came into force on the 1st October, 1963. They require (a) a higher standard of meat inspection than formerly operated; (b) a system of meat marking to indicate that the meat has been inspected and passed for human consumption, and (c) to institute a system of charges for meat inspection. The fees are permissive but the maximum are charged by the Corporation, as follows:-

Cattle	..	..	2/6d.
Calves	..	..	9d.
Sheep	..	..	6d.
Pigs	..	..	9d.

The income from fees for 1966/7 was £1,150.

The work necessitated the appointment of an additional Inspector and, after some delay due to the shortage of applicants, Mr. D. Andrews was appointed and commenced duties in June, 1964. He obtained an appointment at Knaresborough and left in September, 1966. Arrangements were made for part-time meat inspectors whilst the post was being advertised. Eventually, Mr. P. Rothwell was appointed as an authorised meat inspector and commenced duties 6th March, 1967.

Slaughtermen's Licences. Before a person is allowed to use an appliance to stun an animal for slaughter he must be considered a fit and proper person to do so and be a minimum age of 18.

The number of licences issued or renewed in 1966 - 18.

PUBLIC CONVENIENCES

The following is a list of public conveniences in the City showing facilities available.

(a) Health Committee.

Situation	W.C.'s	Urinals	Pay	Free	Washing Facilities
Market Place, Ladies	12		12		H & C
Market Place, Gents	6	13 stalls	6		H & C
Minster Road, Ladies	4		4		Nil
Minster Road, Gents	2	7 stalls	2		Nil
Harrogate Road, Ladies	1		1		H. basin
Harrogate Road, Gents	1	1-4 ft.	1		-do-
Barefoot St., Gents	-	6 stalls			Nil
Kirkby Road, Gents	-	1-6 ft.			Nil
North Road, Gents	-	1-6 ft.			Nil
Duck Hill, Gents	-	4 stalls			Nil

(b) Other Committees.

Situation	W.C's.	Urinals	Pay	Free	Washing Facilities
Bus Station, Ladies	8			8	C.
Bus Station, Gents	2	9 stalls	2		Nil.
Tennis Courts, Ladies	2		1	1	Yes
Tennis Courts, Gents	1	1-2ft.		1	Yes
Spa Gardens, Ladies	1		1		Nil
Spa Gardens, Gents	1	1-2 ft.	1		Nil

The Market Place conveniences have been completely re-modelled and returned to use early 1967. Barefoot Street (mens) has been repaired. Arrangements are being made for other conveniences to be repaired and re-decorated.

A full time attendant is employed for the men's conveniences and a woman part-time for the ladies' conveniences.

During 1966, the Market Place, Minster Road and Harrogate Road conveniences were locked up at nights in an effort to prevent wilful damage. This was only partly successful as damage continued to be caused by vandals.

REGISTRATION OF HAIRDRESSERS AND BARBERS

West Riding County Council (General Powers) Act, 1951.
Section 120.

Early in 1965 the Council adopted the above Section of the W.R.C.C. Act, 1951, requiring that hairdressers and barbers operating in the City be registered. Model byelaws were adopted and all hairdressers and barbers are required to conform to the hygiene requirements.

At the end of 1966 there were 17 registrations.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948.

One of the provisions of the above Act requires local authorities to make arrangements for the burial or cremation of any person for whom satisfactory arrangements would not otherwise be made.

No action was required during 1966.

SECTION F

PREVALENCE AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES

Number of cases originally notified during the year ended 31st December, 1966, and final numbers after correction of diagnosis, etc.

	Scarlet Fever	Whooping Cough		Acute Poliomyelitis				Measles (excl. Rubella)		Diph- theria	
				Para- lytic		Non Para- lytic					
				M	F	M	F					M	F
Nos. originally notified:											
Total (all ages)
Final numbers after correction:											
Under 1 year
1-2 years
3-4 years
5-9 "
10-14 "
15-24 "
25 and over
Age unknown
TOTAL (all ages)

PREVALENCE AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES - continued.

	Acute Pneumonia		Dysentery		Small-pox		Acute encephalitis				Enteric or Typhoid Fever	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Nos. originally notified:												
Total (all ages)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Final numbers												
after correction:												
Under 5 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5-14 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15-44 "	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
45-64 "	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
65 and over	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Age unknown	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL (all ages)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

PREVALENCE AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES - continued.

	Paratyphoid Fever		Erysipelas		Meningococcal infection		Food Poisoning		Other Notifiable diseases	Original Notification		Final Nos.	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F
Nos. originally notified:													
Total (all ages)	-	-	-	-	-	1	5	1	Puerperal Pyrexia	-	-	-	-
Final nos.									Ophthalmia Neonatorum	-	-	-	-
after correction:									Malaria (Con- tracted in Eng. & Wales)	-	-	-	-
Under 5 years	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1					
5-14 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-				-	-
15-44 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-				-	-
45-64 "	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				-	-
65 and over	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				-	-
Age unknown	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				-	-
TOTAL (all ages)	-	-	-	-	-	1	5	1					

SCARLET FEVER Only 1 case was notified compared with five in the previous year.

MEASLES. The biennial incidence of measles is due in 1967 and only one case was notified compared with 241 in 1965.

FOOD POISONING. On 6th July, 1966, a coach party from a Ripon firm visited Scarborough on a day trip. On the way home 6 members of the party were taken ill and subsequent notifications of food poisoning were received. Normal investigation procedure was followed and the organism was identified as *Salmonella anatum*. At the same time it was established that some 27 persons had consulted their medical practitioners with abdominal symptoms and a few more were not so seriously affected as to seek medical advice.

Of the affected persons, 14 were known to be food handlers and they were excluded from work until satisfactory laboratory reports had been received. As some of the staff worked in the firm's bakery it was decided, with their full co-operation, to close that department until its staff had been cleared. The last clearance was made on 6th October, 1966.

Correspondence with the Medical Officer of Health of Scarborough linked this outbreak and a similar one at Middlesbrough with a particular cafe as the common factor. The infection was subsequently traced to "carriers" working at this cafe.

TUBERCULOSIS 3 new cases of pulmonary tuberculosis were formally notified during the year. One case was transferred in from another area. The following Table gives details from the tuberculosis register:-

	MALES		FEMALES		TOTAL
	Pul-monary	Non Pul-monary	Pul-monary	Non Pul-monary	
No. on register 1st Jan, 1966	18	1	7	1	27
New notifications 1966	1	-	2	-	3
Number restored to register having been removed in previous Quarter	-	-	-	-	-
Cases brought to notice otherwise than by formal notifications	-	-	1	-	1
Number removed from register, 1966	4	-	2	-	6
Number on reg. 31st Dec, 1966.	15	1	8	1	25

AGE AND SEX OF NEW CASES AND DEATHS FROM TUBERCULOSIS

	New cases				Cases removed from register due to death			
	MALES		FEMALES		MALES		FEMALES	
	Pul-monary	Non Pul-monary	Pul-monary	Non Pul-monary	Pul-monary	Non Pul-monary	Pul-monary	Non Pul-monary
0- 1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- 5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-35	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
-45	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-55	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-65	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
65 & over	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-
TOTAL	1	-	2	-	-	-	1	-

CANCER.

35 deaths were due to all forms of new growth, giving a death rate of 3.1 per 1,000 population as compared with 1.4 for the previous year. 2 of these deaths were due to cancer of the lung or bronchus.

